

THIRD
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL
MUNITIONS CONTROL BOARD

LETTER

FROM

THE CHAIRMAN
NATIONAL MUNITIONS CONTROL BOARD

TRANSMITTING

THE THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL MUNI-
TIONS CONTROL BOARD COVERING THE YEAR
ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1938



JANUARY 9, 1939.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs
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THE
ANNALS OF THE NATIONAL
MUNITIONS CONTROL BOARD

1914-1915

THE NATIONAL

ARMY AND NAVY MUNITIONS BOARD

1914-1915

THE NATIONAL
ARMY AND NAVY MUNITIONS BOARD
1914-1915

THE NATIONAL

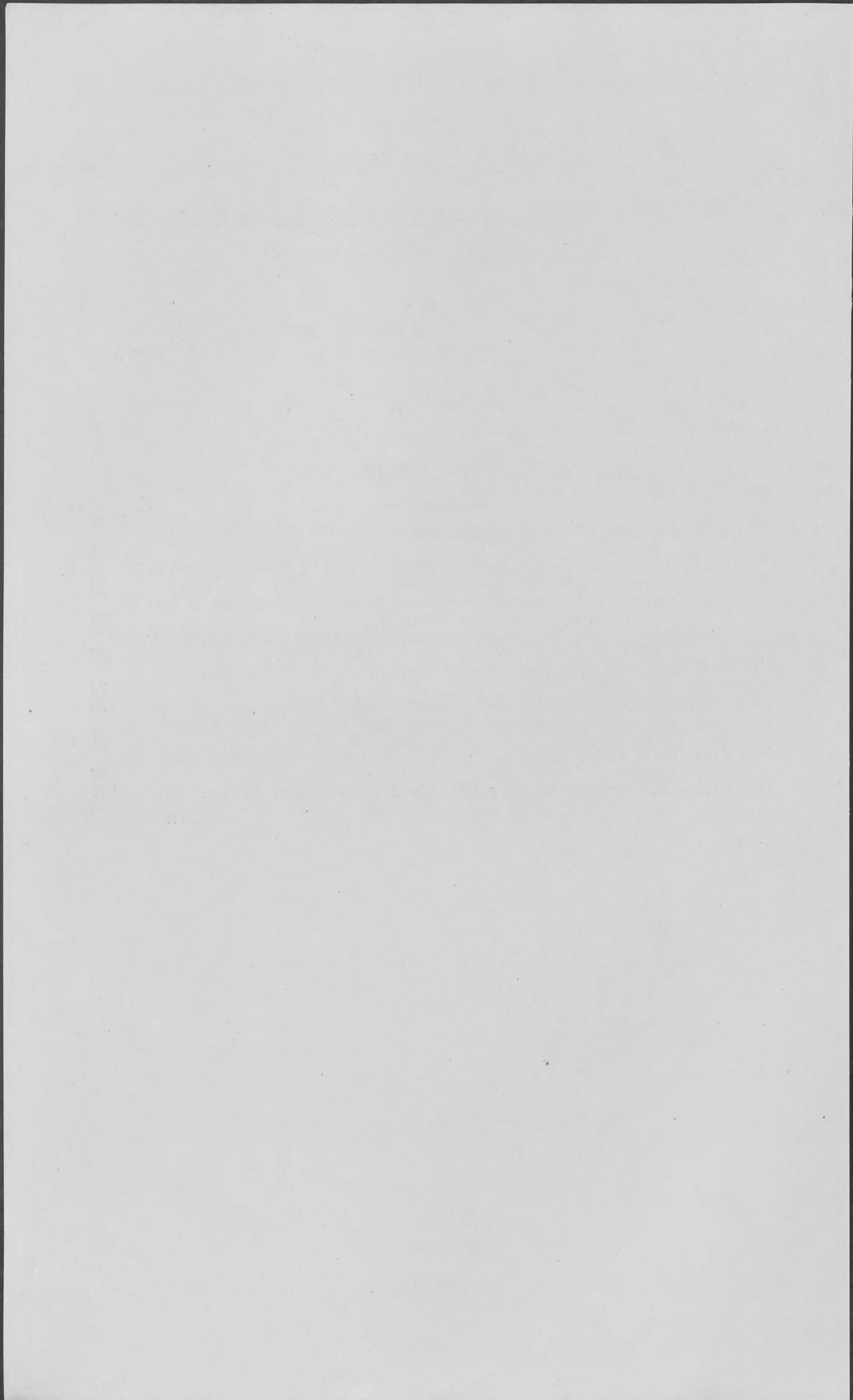
ARMY AND NAVY

MUNITIONS BOARD

1914-1915

CONTENTS

	Page
Chapter I. Formal meetings of the Board during the year ending November 30, 1938.....	1
II. Regulations promulgated by the Secretary of State in regard to arms, ammunition, and implements of war.....	3
III. Persons and companies registered under the provisions of section 5 of the Neutrality Act.....	35
IV. Arms export licenses issued during the year ending November 30, 1938.....	52
V. Arms import licenses issued during the year ending November 30, 1938.....	74
VI. Advantages of the system of arms export licenses.....	79
VII. Violations and attempted violations of the legal restrictions on the export of arms.....	81
VIII. Laws and regulations governing the exportation of tin-plate scrap.....	87
IX. Laws and regulations relating to the exportation of helium gas.....	102



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., December 1, 1938.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: Section 5 of Public Resolution No. 27, Seventy-fifth Congress, approved by the President May 1, 1937, amending Public Resolution No. 74, Seventy-fourth Congress, approved by the President February 29, 1936, amending Public Resolution No. 67, Seventy-fourth Congress, approved by the President August 31, 1935, establishing the National Munitions Control Board and providing for the supervision and control of the manufacture of, and international traffic in, arms, ammunition, and implements of war through a system of registration and licenses, provides in part as follows:

"The Board shall make an annual report to Congress, copies of which shall be distributed as are other reports transmitted to Congress. Such reports shall contain such information and data collected by the Board as may be considered of value in the determination of questions connected with the control of trade in arms, ammunition, and implements of war. The Board shall include in such reports a list of all persons required to register under the provisions of this Act, and full information concerning the licenses issued hereunder."

In compliance with this provision of the joint resolution, we have the honor to submit this annual report for the year ending November 30, 1938.

SUMNER WELLES,
Acting Secretary of State, Chairman.

WAYNE C. TAYLOR,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

HARRY H. WOODRING,
Secretary of War.

CHARLES EDISON,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

HARRY L. HOPKINS,
Secretary of Commerce.

THE HISTORY OF THE

—

The history of the world is a story of the human race, of its struggles, its triumphs, its failures, and its progress. It is a story of the human mind, of its discoveries, its inventions, its art, and its science. It is a story of the human heart, of its loves, its hates, its hopes, and its fears. It is a story of the human soul, of its yearnings, its aspirations, its dreams, and its visions. It is a story of the human spirit, of its courage, its faith, its hope, and its love. It is a story of the human race, of its struggles, its triumphs, its failures, and its progress. It is a story of the human mind, of its discoveries, its inventions, its art, and its science. It is a story of the human heart, of its loves, its hates, its hopes, and its fears. It is a story of the human soul, of its yearnings, its aspirations, its dreams, and its visions. It is a story of the human spirit, of its courage, its faith, its hope, and its love.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL MUNITIONS CONTROL BOARD

CHAPTER I

FORMAL MEETINGS OF THE BOARD DURING THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1938

The Board held its first meeting during the year covered by this report on December 3, 1937. At this meeting the Board adopted rules of procedure to govern the issuance of licenses for the exportation of tin-plate scrap during the calendar year 1938 under the provisions of the act approved February 15, 1936, entitled "An act to provide for the protection and preservation of domestic sources of tin," and under the provisions of the Executive order of February 16, 1936, delegating the administration of this act to the Secretary of State as chairman of the National Munitions Control Board. This procedure is described in chapter VIII of this report.

The Board held its second meeting on December 30, 1937. At this meeting the draft of the second annual report of the Board to Congress, which had been prepared by the Office of Arms and Munitions Control of the Department of State, was approved unanimously by the Board and was signed by those members of the Board who were present at the meeting.

The Board held its third meeting on June 20, 1938. At this meeting the Board refused the applications of 11 producers of tin-plate scrap for export allotments under paragraph (8) of the rules of procedure adopted on December 3, 1937, on the grounds that these producers had not been denied the fair and equitable consideration referred to in section 2 of the act. The Board also modified the rules of procedure to govern the issuance of licenses for the exportation of tin-plate scrap during the calendar year 1938 adopted at its meeting on December 3, 1937, and authorized the granting of additional allotments for export during the last 6 months of 1938. In addition, the Board directed its chairman to prepare, in consultation with the other members of the Board, material in regard to the difficulties encountered in the administration of the act of February 15, 1936, with a view to incorporating this material in the next annual report of the Board and to requesting the Congress that it furnish the Board with a more definite criterion to guide it in the administration of the act. This material will be found in chapter VIII of this report.

The Board held its fourth meeting on November 30, 1938. At this meeting the Board considered rules of procedure to govern the issuance of licenses for the exportation of tin-plate scrap during the calendar year 1939. The Board decided, however, to consider further the views of domestic detinners and producers of tin-plate scrap in regard to this question before definitely adopting the proposed

rules of procedure. The meeting was therefore adjourned to a later date.

The Secretary of State, who, in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the joint resolution approved May 1, 1937, is chairman and executive officer of the Board, and in whom is vested the administration of the joint resolution, except as otherwise provided therein or by any other law, has designated the Office of Arms and Munitions Control of the Department of State as the agency through which he exercises the functions assigned to him by the joint resolution and other related functions. The duties of the Office may be summarized briefly as follows:

The supervision of the fulfillment of the international obligations of the United States with respect to the international traffic in arms, ammunition, and implements of war, and assisting in the preparation of treaties and international agreements dealing with this subject; the supervision of the carrying out of the policy of the Government in respect to the international traffic in arms, ammunition, and implements of war; the performance of all necessary duties in connection with the administration and enforcement of the statutes providing for the supervision and control of the manufacture of and the international traffic in arms, ammunition, and implements of war, of the statutes restricting the exportation of tin-plate scrap and helium gas, of the statute requiring the registration of agents of foreign principals, and of the statutes designed to maintain the neutrality of the United States so far as the administration of these statutes is vested in the Secretary of State; assisting the Secretary of State in the performance of his duties as chairman of the National Munitions Control Board; and maintaining liaison with other departments of the Government in regard to matters relating to the duties of the office. The Chief of the Office is Executive Secretary of the National Munitions Control Board.

CHAPTER II

REGULATIONS PROMULGATED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN REGARD TO ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR

The Secretary of State on October 10, 1935, promulgated rules and regulations for the enforcement of section 2 of the joint resolution approved August 31, 1935. These rules and regulations were published by him in a pamphlet, *International Traffic in Arms—Laws and Regulations Administered by the Secretary of State Governing the International Traffic in Arms, Ammunition, and Implements of War and Other Munitions of War*. This pamphlet, as the title indicates, contained not only the rules and regulations which the Secretary of State was required by law to promulgate, but also a summary of the pertinent provisions of existing laws and treaties which would serve to make clear the significance of the provision of the joint resolution which reads:

"Licenses shall be issued to persons who have registered as provided for, except in cases of export or import licenses where exportation of arms, ammunition, or implements of war would be in violation of this Act or any other law of the United States, or of a treaty to which the United States is a party, in which cases such licenses shall not be issued."

Copies of this pamphlet were distributed to all officers of the Government concerned in the administration and enforcement of the laws and regulations contained therein, and to all persons known or supposed to be engaged in the business of manufacturing, exporting, or importing arms, ammunition, or implements of war. Second, third, fourth, and fifth editions of this pamphlet necessitated by the revocation of the proclamation issued pursuant to section 1 of Public Resolution No. 28, Seventy-third Congress, approved May 28, 1934, by the enactment of Public Resolution No. 448, Seventy-fourth Congress, approved February 15, 1936, of Public Resolution No. 74, Seventy-fourth Congress, approved February 29, 1936, of Public Resolution No. 1, Seventy-fifth Congress, approved January 8, 1937, and of Public Resolution No. 27, Seventy-fifth Congress, approved May 1, 1937, amending the joint resolution approved August 31, 1935, by proclamations of the President issued under section 1 of the joint resolution approved August 31, 1935, and under section 1 of the joint resolution approved May 1, 1937, by changes in the list of articles proclaimed by the President, by and with the consent of the Board, as arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of section 2 of the joint resolution approved August 31, 1935, or of section 5 of the joint resolution approved May 1, 1937, and by changes in the regulations relating to the issuance of licenses, were issued in November 1935, May 1936, June 1937, and April 1938. The regulations contained in the fifth edition of the pamphlet superseded on April 1, 1938, all previous regulations administered by the Secretary of State governing the manufacture of, and international traffic in, arms, ammunition, and implements of war and other munitions of war. The text of those portions of the pamphlet dealing with arms, ammunition, and implements of war is as follows:

INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN ARMS

LAWS AND REGULATIONS ADMINISTERED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE GOVERNING THE INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC IN ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR, AND OTHER MUNITIONS OF WAR

Part 1

SECTION 5 OF THE JOINT RESOLUTION APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT MAY 1, 1937, AMENDING THE JOINT RESOLUTION OF AUGUST 31, 1935

Section 5 of the joint resolution approved by the President on May 1, 1937, amending the joint resolution of August 31, 1935, reads as follows:

"SEC. 5. (a) There is hereby established a National Munitions Control Board (hereinafter referred to as the 'Board') to carry out the provisions of this Act. The Board shall consist of the Secretary of State, who shall be chairman and executive officer of the Board, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of Commerce. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, or by other law, the administration of this Act is vested in the Department of State. The Secretary of State shall promulgate such rules and regulations with regard to the enforcement of this section as he may deem necessary to carry out its provisions. The Board shall be convened by the chairman and shall hold at least one meeting a year.

"(b) Every person who engages in the business of manufacturing, exporting, or importing any of the arms, ammunition, or implements of war referred to in this Act, whether as an exporter, importer, manufacturer, or dealer, shall register with the Secretary of State his name, or business name, principal place of business, and places of business in the United States, and a list of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war which he manufactures, imports, or exports.

"(c) Every person required to register under this section shall notify the Secretary of State of any change in the arms, ammunition, or implements of war which he exports, imports, or manufactures; and upon such notification the Secretary of State shall issue to such person an amended certificate of registration, free of charge, which shall remain valid until the date of expiration of the original certificate. Every person required to register under the provisions of this section shall pay a registration fee of \$500, unless he manufactured, exported, or imported arms, ammunition, and implements of war to a total sales value of less than \$50,000 during the twelve months immediately preceding his registration, in which case he shall pay a registration fee of \$100. Upon receipt of the required registration fee, the Secretary of State shall issue a registration certificate valid for five years, which shall be renewable for further periods of five years upon the payment for each renewal of a fee of \$500 in the case of persons who manufactured, exported, or imported arms,

ammunition, and implements of war to a total sales value of more than \$50,000 during the twelve months immediately preceding the renewal, or a fee of \$100 in the case of persons who manufactured, exported, or imported arms, ammunition, and implements of war to a total sales value of less than \$50,000 during the twelve months immediately preceding the renewal. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to refund, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$400 to every person who shall have paid a registration fee of \$500 pursuant to this Act, who manufactured, exported, or imported arms, ammunition, and implements of war to a total sales value of less than \$50,000 during the twelve months immediately preceding his registration.

"(d) It shall be unlawful for any person to export, or attempt to export from the United States to any other state, any of the arms, ammunition, or implements of war referred to in this Act, or to import, or attempt to import, to the United States from any other state, any of the arms, ammunition, or implements of war referred to in this Act, without first having obtained a license therefor.

"(e) All persons required to register under this section shall maintain, subject to the inspection of the Secretary of State, or any person or persons designated by him, such permanent records of manufacture for export, importation, and exportation or arms, ammunition, and implements of war as the Secretary of State shall prescribe.

"(f) Licenses shall be issued to persons who have registered as herein provided for, except in cases of export or import licenses where the export of arms, ammunition, or implements of war would be in violation of this Act or any other law of the United States, or of a treaty to which the United States is a party, in which cases such licenses shall not be issued.

"(g) Whenever the President shall have issued a proclamation under the authority of section 1 of this Act, all licenses theretofore issued under this Act shall *ipso facto* and immediately upon the issuance of such proclamation, cease to grant authority to export arms, ammunition, or implements of war from any place in the United States to any belligerent state, or to any state wherein civil strife exists, named in such proclamation, or to any neutral state for transshipment to, or for the use of, any such belligerent state or any such state wherein civil strife exists; and said licenses, insofar as the grant of authority to export to the state or states named in such proclamation is concerned, shall be null and void.

"(h) No purchase of arms, ammunition, or implements of war shall be made on behalf of the United States by any officer, executive department, or independent establishment of the Government from any person who shall have failed to register under the provisions of this Act.

"(i) The provisions of the Act of August 29, 1916, relating to the sale of ordnance and stores to the Government of Cuba (39 Stat. 619, 643; U. S. C., 1934 ed., title 50, sec. 72), are hereby repealed as of December 31, 1937.

"(j) The Board shall make an annual report to Congress, copies of which shall be distributed as are other reports transmitted to Congress. Such reports shall contain such information and data collected by the Board as may be considered of value in the determination of questions connected with the control of trade in arms, ammu-

munition, and implements of war. The Board shall include in such reports a list of all persons required to register under the provisions of this Act, and full information concerning the licenses issued hereunder.

"(k) The President is hereby authorized to proclaim upon recommendation of the Board from time to time a list of articles which shall be considered arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of this section."

Section 1 of the same joint resolution reads in part as follows:

"(e) Whoever, in violation of any of the provisions of this Act, shall export, or attempt to export, or cause to be exported, arms, ammunition, or implements of war from the United States shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both, and the property, vessel, or vehicle containing the same shall be subject to the provisions of sections 1 to 8, inclusive, title 6, chapter 30, of the Act approved June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 223-225; U. S. C., 1934 ed., title 22, secs. 238-245).

"(f) In the case of the forfeiture of any arms, ammunition, or implements of war by reason of a violation of this Act, no public or private sale shall be required; but such arms, ammunition, or implements of war shall be delivered to the Secretary of War for such use or disposal thereof as shall be approved by the President of the United States."

Section 12 of the same joint resolution reads as follows:

"Sec. 12. In every case of the violation of any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule or regulation issued pursuant thereto where a specific penalty is not herein provided, such violator or violators, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both."

Section 13 of the same joint resolution reads as follows:

"Sec. 13. For the purposes of this Act—

"(a) The term 'United States', when used in a geographical sense, includes the several States and Territories, the insular possessions of the United States (including the Philippine Islands), the Canal Zone, and the District of Columbia.

"(b) The term 'person' includes a partnership, company, association, or corporation, as well as a natural person.

"(c) The term 'vessel' means every description of watercraft (including aircraft) or other contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on, under, or over water.

"(d) The term 'American vessel' means any vessel (including aircraft) documented under the laws of the United States.

"(e) The term 'vehicle' means every description of carriage (including aircraft) or other contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on or over land.

"(f) The term 'state' shall include nation, government, and country."

Part II

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION OF MAY 1, 1937

The President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, issued pursuant to section 5 of the joint resolution of May 1, 1937, amending the joint resolution of August 31, 1935, reads as follows:

"BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

"A PROCLAMATION

"WHEREAS section 5 of the joint resolution of Congress approved May 1, 1937, amending the joint resolution entitled 'Joint resolution providing for the prohibition of the export of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to belligerent countries; the prohibition of the transportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war by vessels of the United States for the use of belligerent states; for the registration and licensing of persons engaged in the business of manufacturing, exporting, or importing arms, ammunition, or implements of war; and restricting travel by American citizens on belligerent ships during war', approved August 31, 1935, as amended February 29, 1936, provides in part as follows:

"The President is hereby authorized to proclaim upon recommendation of the Board from time to time a list of articles which shall be considered arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of this section.'

"NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred upon me by the said joint resolution of Congress, and pursuant to the recommendation of the National Munitions Control Board, declare and proclaim that the articles listed below shall, on and after June 1, 1937, be considered arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of section 5 of the said joint resolution of Congress:

"Category I

"(1) Rifles and carbines using ammunition in excess of caliber .22 and barrels for those weapons;

"(2) Machine guns, automatic or auto-loading rifles, and machine pistols using ammunition in excess of caliber .22, and barrels for those weapons;

"(3) Guns, howitzers, and mortars of all calibers, their mountings and barrels;

"(4) Ammunition in excess of caliber .22 for the arms enumerated under (1) and (2) above, and cartridge cases or bullets for such ammunition; filled and unfilled projectiles for the arms enumerated under (3) above;

"(5) Grenades, bombs, torpedoes, mines and depth charges, filled or unfilled, and apparatus for their use or discharge;

"(6) Tanks, military armored vehicles, and armored trains.

"Category II

"Vessels of war of all kinds, including aircraft carriers and submarines, and armor plate for such vessels.

"Category III

"(1) Aircraft, unassembled, assembled, or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, which are designed, adapted, and intended for aerial combat by the use of machine guns or of artillery or for the carrying and dropping of bombs, or which are equipped with, or which by reason of design or construction are prepared for, any of the appliances referred to in paragraph (2) below;

"(2) Aerial gun mounts and frames, bomb racks, torpedo carriers, and bomb or torpedo release mechanisms.

"Category IV

"(1) Revolvers and automatic pistols using ammunition in excess of caliber .22;

"(2) Ammunition in excess of caliber .22 for the arms enumerated under (1) above, and cartridge cases or bullets for such ammunition.

"Category V

"(1) Aircraft, unassembled, assembled or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, other than those included in Category III;

"(2) Propellers or air screws, fuselages, hulls, wings, tail units, and under-carriage units;

"(3) Aircraft engines, unassembled, assembled, or dismantled.

"Category VI

"(1) Livens projectors and flame throwers;

"(2) a. Mustard gas (dichlorethyl sulphide);

b. Lewisite (chlorvinylchlorarsine and dichlordivinylchlorarsine);

c. Methylchlorarsine;

d. Diphenylchlorarsine;

e. Diphenylcyanarsine;

f. Diphenylaminechlorarsine;

g. Phenylchlorarsine;

h. Ethylchlorarsine;

i. Phenylbromarsine;

j. Ethylbromarsine;

k. Phosgene;

l. Monochloromethylchlorformate;

m. Trichloromethylchlorformate (diphosgene);

n. Dichlorodimethyl Ether;

o. Dibromodimethyl Ether;

p. Cyanogen Chloride;

q. Ethylbromacetate;

r. Ethyliodoacetate;

s. Brombenzylcyanide;

t. Bromacetone;

u. Brommethylethyl ketone.

"Category VII

"(1) Propellant powders;

"(2) High explosives as follows:

a. Nitrocellulose having a nitrogen content of more than 12%;

b. Trinitrotoluene;

c. Trinitroxylene;

d. Tetryl (trinitrophenol methyl nitramine or tetra-nitro methylaniline);

e. Picric acid;

f. Ammonium picrate;

g. Trinitroanisol;

- h. Trinitronaphthalene;
- i. Tetranitronaphthalene;
- j. Hexanitrodiphenylamine;
- k. Pentaerythritetetranitrate (Penthrite or Pentrite);
- l. Trimethylenetrinitramine (Hexogen or T₄);
- m. Potassium nitrate powders (black saltpeter powder);
- n. Sodium nitrate powders (black soda powder);
- o. Amatol (mixture of ammonium nitrate and trinitrotoluene);
- p. Ammonal (mixture of ammonium nitrate, trinitrotoluene, and powdered aluminum, with or without other ingredients);
- q. Schneiderite (mixture of ammonium nitrate and dinitronaphthalene, with or without other ingredients).

"This proclamation shall supersede the proclamation of April 10, 1936, entitled 'Enumeration of Arms, Ammunition, and Implements of War,' on June 1, 1937.

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

"DONE at the city of Washington this first day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-first.

"FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

"By the President:

"CORDELL HULL

"*Secretary of State.*"

Part III

GENERAL REGULATIONS

In compliance with that paragraph of section 5 of the joint resolution approved May 1, 1937, amending the joint resolution of August 31, 1935, which requires the Secretary of State to promulgate such rules and regulations with regard to the enforcement of that section as he may deem necessary to carry out its provisions, the Secretary of State promulgates the following regulations:

(1) All persons engaged in the business of manufacturing, exporting, or importing any of the arms, ammunition, or implements of war enumerated in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, shall register with the Secretary of State by duly filling out and transmitting to the Secretary of State an application for registration in the form printed below. The articles manufactured, exported, or imported shall be listed on the application for registration under the same categories and in precisely the same terms in which they are listed in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937. Applications for registration must be signed and sworn to in the presence of a notary public before they are transmitted to the Secretary of State.

REGISTRATION NUMBER

(Not to be filled in by the applicant)

United States of America

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION

Persons Engaged in the Business of Manufacturing, Exporting, or Importing Arms, Ammunition, or Implements of War, Pursuant to Section 5 of the Joint Resolution of Congress Approved by the President May 1, 1937, Amending the Joint Resolution of August 31, 1935.

(The applicant shall fill in all of the following spaces)

(1) Name of person (the term "person" includes a partnership, company, association, or corporation, as well as a natural person):

(2) Principal place of business:

(3) Other places of business in the United States:

(4) The applicant is engaged in the {manufacture
importation
exportation} of arms, ammunition, or implements of war. (Strike out the designation or designations not applicable to the business of the applicant.)

(5) List of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war manufactured, imported, or exported. (The articles manufactured, imported, or exported shall be listed under the following categories in precisely the same terms in which they are listed in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937.)

Category I

Category II

Category III

Category IV

Category V

Category VI

Category VII

The above list includes all articles defined as arms, ammunition, and implements of war by the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, which are manufactured, imported, or exported by the undersigned.

 (Signature)

(If the applicant is a partnership, company, association, or corporation, the signature shall be that of its duly authorized representative.)

Signed and sealed in my presence this ----- day of -----, 19---

 (Notary public)

The registration fee of { \$100 } is transmitted herewith in the form of { certified check }
 { \$500 } { money orders } -----
 (Checks should be made payable to the order of the Secretary of State.)

 (Perforation)

REGISTRATION NUMBER

(Not to be filled in by the applicant)

United States of America

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

Persons Engaged in the Business of Manufacturing, Exporting, or Importing Arms, Ammunition, or Implements of War, Pursuant to Section 5 of the Joint Resolution of Congress Approved by the President May 1, 1937, Amending the Joint Resolution of August 31, 1935.

(The applicant shall fill in all of the following spaces)

- (1) Name of person (the term "person" includes a partnership, company, association, or corporation, as well as a natural person):
- (2) Principal place of business:
- (3) Other places of business in the United States:
- (4) The applicant is engaged in the {

manufacture

importation

exportation

} of arms, ammunition, or implements of war. (Strike out the designation or designations not applicable to the business of the applicant.)
- (5) List of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war manufactured, imported, or exported. (The articles manufactured, imported, or exported shall be listed under the following categories in precisely the same terms in which they are listed in the President's Proclamation of May 1, 1937.)

Category I

Category II

Category III

Category IV

Category V

Category VI

Category VII

(These spaces are not to be filled in by the applicant)

This certifies that the person named above has registered in compliance with the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress approved May 1, 1937, amending the joint resolution of August 31, 1935, and has paid the required registration fee of \$100 or \$500, as the case may be. This certificate is valid for a period of 5 years from -----

(SEAL)

FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE:

By-----

(2) Applications for registration transmitted to the Secretary of State must be accompanied by a registration fee in the form of money orders or a certified check. This fee is in the amount of \$100 for persons who have not manufactured, exported, or imported arms, ammunition, or implements of war, as enumerated in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, to a total sales value of more than \$50,000 during the 12 months immediately preceding their application for registration, and in the amount of \$500 for persons who have manufactured, exported, or imported arms, ammunition, or implements of war, as enumerated, to a total sales value of more than \$50,000 during the 12 months immediately preceding their application. Persons paying a fee of \$100 shall submit with their application for registration an affidavit, signed and sworn to before a notary public by a responsible officer of the company, stating that the company did not manufacture, export, or import arms, ammunition, or implements of war, as enumerated in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, to a total sales value of more than \$50,000 during the 12 months immediately preceding the application for registration and setting forth such evidence in substantiation of this affirmation as may seem appropriate.

(3) Upon receipt of an application for registration and the appended certificate of registration, duly filled out and accompanied by a registration fee of \$100 or \$500, as the case may be, and by a satisfactory affidavit as described above in the case of persons paying a fee of \$100, the Secretary of State will return to the applicant, as a receipt, the certificate of registration, duly signed and sealed. This certificate of registration must be conspicuously displayed at the principal place of business of the person registered.

(4) Manufacturers, exporters, and importers of component parts of the articles or units enumerated in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, but not of a complete article or unit listed in that proclamation are not required to register under the joint resolution. Aircraft wheels and aircraft propeller blades are, however, considered as constituting to such an unusual degree the main body of aircraft under-carriage units and aircraft propellers that the manufacture, export, or import of such wheels or blades alone is held to subject the manufacturer, exporter, or importer to the requirement of registration.

(5) Every person registered shall notify the Secretary of State of any change in the list of arms, ammunition, and implements of war which he manufactures, exports, or imports, and upon such notification, the Secretary of State will issue to such person an amended certificate of registration free of charge, which will remain valid until the date of expiration of the original certificate issued to him.

(6) The production for experimental or scientific purposes, when such production is not followed by sale, of the appliances and substances included in category VI, or of single units of other arms, ammunition, and implements of war, is not considered as manufacture for the purposes of section 5 of the joint resolution.

(7) Persons who are not engaged in the business of exporting or importing arms, ammunition, or implements of war, but who, either for their own personal use or as forwarding agents for persons who are engaged in this business, or, in exceptional circumstances, in other capacities, may make or receive occasional shipments of such articles, will not be considered as exporters or importers of arms, ammunition, and implements of war within the meaning of section 5 of the joint resolution.

(8) The provisions of these regulations shall be considered as binding in addition to, and not in lieu of, those established under the act known as the National Firearms Act (48 Stat. 1236), approved by the President June 26, 1934. This act imposes certain taxes and restrictions upon the manufacture of, importation of, and commerce in certain firearms which are defined as "a shotgun or rifle having a barrel of less than eighteen inches in length, or any other weapon, except a pistol or revolver, from which a shot is discharged by an explosive if such weapon is capable of being concealed on the person, or a machine gun, and includes a muffler or silencer for any firearm whether or not such firearm is included within the foregoing definition." Rules and regulations for the enforcement of this act are prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

(9) No person not registered under section 5 of the joint resolution shall export or import any of the arms, ammunition, or implements of war listed in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937. All persons registered shall obtain from the Secretary of State a license to cover each shipment exported or imported. Blank forms of application for license similar to those printed below will be furnished by the Secretary of State upon request.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

United States of America

**APPLICATION FOR LICENSE TO EXPORT ARMS, AMMUNITION,
OR IMPLEMENTS OF WAR***(Application to be made in duplicate)***ORIGINAL**

APPLICANT'S REGISTRATION NO.	----- (Insert here name of country of destination)	LICENSE NO. (For official use only)
-----------------------------------	---	---

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- (a) One duplicate application should be made for each complete shipment to any one consignee and may cover more than one commodity, but may not cover shipments to more than one country.
 - (b) Applications should be typewritten, with the exception of signature, but will be considered if written legibly in ink.
 - (c) Where exact number of packages, weight, and value cannot be ascertained at the time of application, estimates should be given. Slight variations may be allowed.
 - (d) Commodities appearing under (6) below should be listed under the number of the pertinent category and category subdivision of the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, unless they are not covered by this proclamation. Each commodity listed should be designated clearly and specifically, the type and model designation being included whenever possible.
 - (e) A separate value should be given under (9) below for each category, and for each subdivision of a category which enters into the shipment covered by the application. Values listed should comprise the selling price only of the articles exported, and should not include such supplementary costs as packing, freight, etc.
 - (f) Unsigned applications or applications which omit essential information called for in the numbered spaces will be returned.
 - (g) Any attempt to export a commodity differing in any way from that licensed, or any alteration of a license in an attempt to export without a license, is punishable under appropriate acts of Congress.
 - (h) When countersigned and impressed with the seal of the Department of State this application becomes a license.
-

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

United States of America**APPLICATION FOR LICENSE TO IMPORT ARMS, AMMUNITION,
OR IMPLEMENTS OF WAR***(Application to be made in duplicate)***ORIGINAL**

APPLICANT'S REGISTRATION NO. -----	----- (Insert here name of country of origin)	LICENSE NO. ----- (For official use only)
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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- (a) One duplicate application should be made for each complete shipment imported and may cover more than one commodity, but may not cover shipments from more than one country.
- (b) Applications should be typewritten, with the exception of signature, but will be considered if written legibly in ink.
- (c) Where exact number of packages, weight, and value cannot be ascertained at the time of application, estimates should be given. Slight variations may be allowed.
- (d) Commodities appearing under (6) below should be listed under the number of the pertinent category or category subdivision of the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937. Each commodity listed should be designated clearly and specifically.
- (e) A separate value should be given under (9) below for each category, and for each subdivision of a category, which enters into the shipment covered by the application. Values listed should comprise the cost of the article imported only, and should not include such supplementary costs as packing, freight, etc.
- (f) Unsigned applications or applications which omit essential information called for in the numbered spaces will be returned.
- (g) Any attempt to import a commodity differing in any way from that licensed, or any alteration of a license in an attempt to import without a license, is punishable under appropriate acts of Congress.
- (h) When countersigned and impressed with the seal of the Department of State this application becomes a license.

19

(1) Date of application

(2) Applicant's reference No.

(3) Name of applicant _____ By _____

(Name _____ Nationality _____)

(4) Consignor in foreign country ----- { Name ----- Nationality -----
 { Address ----- Street ----- State or province -----
 { City ----- Country -----

(5) Seller in foreign country-----

{	Name	{	City	Country
			Street	State or province
			City	Country

(6) Commodity and quantity thereof (to be listed as indicated under instruction (d))	(7) Number of articles	(8) Approximate gross weight	(9) Approximate net value

(10) State the specific purpose for which the material is required _____

(11) License to be sent to { Name _____
Address: Street _____ City _____ State _____

(12) Consignee in United States: Name _____ Nationality _____
Address: Street _____ City _____ State _____
Nature of business _____

License is hereby granted to the applicant mentioned herein to import into the United States of America from _____ the commodity as described and in the quantity given, on the following terms and conditions:

tained at the time the application for export license is made, the country of initial destination may be named on the application as the country of destination. In such a case, however, the facts must be clearly explained and the Secretary of State must be informed of the ultimate destination by the exporter as soon as the latter has learned the country of ultimate destination of the shipment. The Secretary of State may refuse to grant an application for an export license until he is informed of the country of ultimate destination in order that he may assure himself that the license may be legally issued.

(16) The shipper's export declaration (customs form 7525) covering arms, ammunition, or implements of war for which an export license is required must contain the same information in regard to the nature and the value of the articles to be exported as that which appears on the application for license. If the person designated on the export declaration as the actual shipper of the goods is not the person to whom the export license has been issued by the Secretary of State, the name of this shipper should appear on the export license as that of the consignor in the United States.

(17) Applications for license to export arms, ammunition, and implements of war should state, whenever possible, the type and model designation of the article to be exported in order that the Secretary of State may determine, before issuing the license, that the provisions of Part V of these regulations would not be violated by the exportation of the article in question. If an application is submitted in which the articles to be exported are inadequately designated, it will be returned to the applicant for completion in this respect.

(18) The originals of licenses for the export and the import of arms, ammunition, and implements of war must be presented to the collector of customs at the port through which the shipment authorized by the license is being made. Export licenses and export declarations covering arms, ammunition, and implements of war must be filed with the appropriate collector of customs at least 24 hours before the proposed departure of the shipment from the United States, and, in the case of a shipment by a seagoing vessel, 24 hours before the lading of the vessel.

(19) Arms, ammunition, and implements of war covered by an export license must, when exported, be packed separately from all other goods.

(20) Export licenses for arms, ammunition, and implements of war which are shipped by parcel post must be presented to the postmaster at the post office at which the parcel is mailed.

(21) Articles entering or leaving a port of the United States, in transit through the territory of the United States to a foreign country, will not be considered as imported or exported within the meaning of section 5 of the joint resolution, unless they are destined to a country to which the exportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war is prohibited.

(22) Persons who are registered as exporters or importers of arms, ammunition, or implements of war under section 5 of the joint resolution may make application for export or import licenses on behalf of persons who are not required to register under the joint resolution but who may, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (7) above, desire to make or receive occasional shipments of arms, ammunition, or implements of war.

(23) Arms, ammunition, and implements of war which are more than 100 years old will not be considered as arms, ammunition, or implements of war within the meaning of section 5 of the joint resolution.

(24) Rifles, carbines, revolvers, and pistols entering the United States in single units for the individual use of the person to whom consigned will not be considered as imported within the meaning of section 5 of the joint resolution. (This does not relieve the consignee from the obligation to comply with such of the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury under the National Firearms Act of June 26, 1934, referred to in (8) above, as may be applicable in the premises.)

(25) Arms and ammunition intended exclusively for sporting or scientific purposes or for personal protection, when entering or leaving the United States carried on the person of an individual or in his baggage, will not be considered as imported or exported within the meaning of section 5 of the joint resolution.

(26) The Government of the United States and its agencies are not "persons" within the meaning of that term as used in section 5 of the joint resolution and therefore no license is required for arms, ammunition, or implements of war imported or exported by them.

(27) Arms and implements of war which have been legally exported from the United States, and which are returned to the United States worn or damaged for repair and reexport, will not be considered as imported within the meaning of section 5 of the joint resolution. An export license must be obtained, however, before such articles are reexported.

(28) Licenses are required under the provisions of section 5 of the joint resolution for the export or the import of those articles only which are specifically mentioned in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937. No license is required for the export or the import of the component parts of the articles or units enumerated in that proclamation, except in cases where the export or import of such parts may reasonably be considered as involving, in fact, the export or import of a substantially complete article or unit in unassembled form. Aircraft wheels and aircraft propeller blades are, however, considered as constituting to such an unusual degree the main body of aircraft under-carriage units and aircraft propellers that a license is required for the export of wheels and propeller blades, even when they are shipped alone.

(29) Forgings and castings for any of the arms, ammunition, or implements of war enumerated in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, which have reached such a stage in manufacture that they are clearly identifiable as forgings or castings for arms, ammunition, and implements of war are considered as constituting arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of section 5 of the joint resolution, and licenses will be required for their export or import.

(30) A license is required for the export of all articles listed in subsection (5) of category I of the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, which are intended or adapted for war purposes. The fact that such an article, when exported, is filled with a nonlethal gas or fluid having a common nonmilitary use will be considered as prima-facie evidence that the article is not intended for war purposes. No license is required for the export of articles listed under subsection (5), even if exported empty, which are adapted and intended solely for

nonmilitary use. Articles listed in subsection (5) will be considered *ipso facto* as intended or adapted for war purposes, unless when exported they either contain a nonlethal gas or fluid or can be proven to be adapted and intended solely for a specific nonmilitary use.

(31) The terms "propellant powders," as used in paragraph (1) of category VII of the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, and "potassium nitrate powders" and "sodium nitrate powders," as used in paragraph (2) of that category apply to those powders in bulk form. They do not apply to such powders when enclosed in cartridges of types not enumerated in the proclamation, in pyrotechnics, in safety fuse, or in other similar devices. Licenses will not, therefore, be required for the export or import of such cartridges or devices, even though they may contain one of these powders.

(32) Aircraft flown or shipped from the United States for a temporary sojourn abroad will not be considered as exported within the meaning of section 5 of the joint resolution when it is the intention of their owners that they shall remain under United States registry and shall be operated by a United States licensed pilot during the entire period of their sojourn abroad, and, further, when there is no intention on the part of their owners to dispose of them or of any of their essential parts listed in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, in any foreign country. It should be noted that the United States registry of an aircraft which is sold to an alien either in the United States or abroad is canceled automatically at the time of the sale under the Air Commerce Regulations of the Department of Commerce. Should the owners, after the departure of an aircraft flown or shipped from the United States without an export license, propose to place the aircraft under foreign registry or to have it operated by a pilot not holding a United States license, or to dispose of the aircraft or any of the essential parts referred to in any foreign country, the aircraft, or the part in question, must be returned to the United States and a license obtained for its export to the country concerned. Aircraft of American registry returning to the United States from foreign countries will not be considered as imported within the meaning of section 5 of the joint resolution. Aircraft of foreign registry entering the United States for a temporary sojourn or leaving the United States after such a sojourn will not be considered as imported or exported within the meaning of section 5 of the joint resolution.

(33) Before an aircraft of United States registry leaves the United States for a temporary sojourn abroad under the provisions of paragraph (32) hereof, that aircraft shall be registered with the customs authorities at the port of exit by the shipper or pilot. Such registration shall indicate the approximate date of return of the aircraft and the port of entry through which it is proposed to return the aircraft to the United States.

Part IV

RECORDS OF MANUFACTURE, EXPORT, AND IMPORT

The Secretary of State prescribes that all persons required to register under section 5 of the joint resolution approved May 1, 1937, amending the joint resolution of August 31, 1935, shall maintain, subject to the inspection of the duly authorized agents of the Secretary

of State or of any other enforcement agency of the Government of the United States, and distinct from all other records, special permanent records in which shall be recorded the amounts and estimated values of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war manufactured by them for export, and similar records of all arms, ammunition, and implements of war imported or exported by them. The records of articles imported shall, in addition, contain information as to the consignors of articles imported and the port of origin of each shipment. The records of articles exported shall, in addition, contain information as to the consignees and the destination of each shipment.

Part V

SPECIAL PROVISIONS IN REGARD TO MILITARY SECRETS

Title I of the Espionage Act, approved June 15, 1917, reads in part as follows:

"Whoever, with intent or reason to believe that it is to be used to the injury of the United States or to the advantage of a foreign nation, communicates, delivers, or transmits, or attempts to, or aids or induces another to, communicate, deliver, or transmit, to any foreign government, or to any faction or party or military or naval force within a foreign country, whether recognized or unrecognized by the United States, or to any representative, officer, agent, employee, subject, or citizen thereof, either directly or indirectly, any document, writing, code book, signal book, sketch, photograph, photographic negative, blue print, plan, map, model, note, instrument, appliance, or information relating to the national defense, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than twenty years . . ."

The Secretary of State will not issue a license authorizing the exportation of any arms, ammunition, or implements of war considered by the Secretary of War or by the Secretary of the Navy as instruments or appliances included among the articles covered by those terms as used in this act if, in their opinion, they involve military secrets of interest to the national defense. The articles which may be so considered are articles falling within one of the following categories:

"(a) Articles, the whole or any features of which have been or are being developed or manufactured by or for the War Department or the Navy Department or with the participation of either of those Departments; and

"(b) Articles, the whole or any features of which have been used or are being used by the War Department or the Navy Department or which either Department has contracted to procure."

Included among articles developed by or for the War Department or the Navy Department are articles the development of which has been contracted for by either of those departments, or which have been developed in accordance with Army or Navy specifications and submitted to either department for evaluation for procurement.

Prospective exporters of arms, ammunition, and implements of war should, before applying for a license to authorize the exportation of any article falling within the above categories which may possibly involve military secrets of interest to the national defense, communicate with the Secretary of State in advance of the proposed shipment in order that he may be in a position to ascertain for the prospective exporter whether or not military secrets are, in fact, involved therein.

Part VI

SPECIAL PROVISIONS IN REGARD TO EXPORTATION TO CHINA, CUBA,
HONDURAS, AND NICARAGUA

A joint resolution of Congress approved January 31, 1922, reads in part as follows:

" . . . That whenever the President finds that in any American country, or in any country in which the United States exercises extraterritorial jurisdiction, conditions of domestic violence exist, which are or may be promoted by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States, and makes proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export, except under such limitations and exceptions as the President prescribes, any arms or munitions of war from any place in the United States to such country until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress.

"SEC. 2. Whoever exports any arms or munitions of war in violation of section 1 shall, on conviction, be punished by fine not exceeding \$10,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both."

A convention between the United States of America and other American republics in regard to the duties and rights of states in the event of civil strife, signed at Habana, February 20, 1928, and ratified by the United States on May 21, 1930, reads in part as follows:

"ARTICLE 1

"The contracting states bind themselves to observe the following rules with regard to civil strife in another one of them:

* * * * *

"3. To forbid the traffic in arms and war material, except when intended for the government, while the belligerency of the rebels has not been recognized, in which latter case the rules of neutrality shall be applied."

Pursuant to the authority conferred by the joint resolution of January 31, 1922, a Presidential proclamation, which is still in effect, was issued on March 4, 1922, in respect to China, as follows:

"BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

"A PROCLAMATION

"WHEREAS, Section I of a Joint Resolution of Congress, entitled a 'Joint Resolution To prohibit the exportation of arms or munitions of war from the United States to certain countries, and for other purposes,' approved January 31, 1922, provides as follows:

" 'That whenever the President finds that in any American country, or in any country in which the United States exercises extraterritorial jurisdiction, conditions of domestic violence exist, which are or may be promoted by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States, and makes proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export, except under such limitations and exceptions as the President prescribes, any arms or munitions of war from any place in the United States to such country until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress.'

"And whereas it is provided by Section II of the said Joint Resolution that 'Whoever exports any arms or munitions of war in violation of section 1 shall on conviction, be punished by fine not exceeding \$10,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both.'

"Now, therefore, I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred in me by the said Joint Resolution of Congress, do hereby declare and proclaim that I have found that there exist in China such conditions of domestic violence which are or may be promoted by the use of arms or munitions of war procured from the United States as contemplated by the said Joint Resolution; and I do hereby admonish all citizens of the United States and every person to abstain from every violation of the provisions of the Joint Resolution above set forth, hereby made applicable to China, and I do hereby warn them that all violations of such provisions will be rigorously prosecuted.

"And I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States, charged with the execution of the laws thereof, the utmost diligence in preventing violations of the said Joint Resolution and this my Proclamation issued thereunder, and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

"And I do hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the Power of prescribing exceptions and limitations to the application of the said Joint Resolution of January 31, 1922, as made effective by this my Proclamation issued thereunder.

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"DONE at the City of Washington this fourth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-sixth.

[SEAL]

"WARREN G HARDING

"By the President:

"HENRY P. FLETCHER

"*Acting Secretary of State*"

Similar Presidential proclamations, which are still in effect, were issued on March 22, 1924, in respect of Honduras; on September 15, 1926, in respect of Nicaragua; and on June 29, 1934, in respect of Cuba.

In accordance with the authority conferred upon him in these proclamations, the Secretary of State will permit the exportation to China, Cuba, Honduras, and Nicaragua of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war listed in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, only when the Department of State has been informed by the Chinese Embassy in Washington, the Cuban Embassy in Washington, the Honduran Legation in Washington, or the Nicaraguan Legation in Washington, as the case may be, that it is the desire of the government of the country into which the arms, ammunition, or implements of war are to be imported, that the exportation of the shipment be authorized.

The bringing about of notification to the Department of State through the appropriate embassy or legation that the government of

an importing state desires that the exportation of a shipment be authorized is a matter with regard to which the initiative and responsibility lie with the importing government and the potential shipper.

In compliance with article II of the convention between the United States and Cuba to suppress smuggling, signed at Habana March 11, 1926, which reads in part as follows:

"The High Contracting Parties agree that clearance of shipments of merchandise by water, air, or land, from any of the ports of either country to a port of entry of the other country, shall be denied when such shipment comprises articles the importation of which is prohibited or restricted in the country to which such shipment is destined, unless in this last case there has been a compliance with the requisites demanded by the laws of both countries."

and in compliance with the laws of Cuba which restrict the importation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war of all kinds by requiring an import permit for each shipment, export licenses for shipments of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to Cuba are required for the articles enumerated below in addition to the articles enumerated in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937:

(1) Arms and small arms using ammunition of caliber .22 or less, other than those classed as toys.

(2) Spare parts of arms and small arms of all kinds and calibers, other than those classed as toys, and of guns and machine guns.

(3) Ammunition for the arms and small arms under (1) above.

(4) Sabers, swords, and military machetes with cross-guard hilts.

(5) Explosives as follows: explosive powders of all kinds for all purposes; nitrocellulose having a nitrogen content of 12 percent or less; diphenylamine; dynamite of all kinds; nitroglycerine; alkaline nitrates (ammonium, potassium, and sodium nitrate); nitric acid; nitrobenzene (essence or oil of mirbane); sulphur; sulphuric acid; chlorate of potash; and acetones.

(6) Tear gas ($C_6H_5COCH_2Cl$) and other similar nontoxic gases and apparatus designed for the storage or the projection of such gases.

The Secretary of State will permit the exportation to Cuba of the articles listed above only when the Department of State has been informed by the Cuban Embassy in Washington that it is the desire of the Cuban Government that the exportation of the shipment be authorized.

No export licenses will be issued for shipments destined to China, Cuba, Honduras, or Nicaragua of the appliances and substances listed under category VI in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937.

In the case of shipments of arms, ammunition, or implements of war from the United States not ostensibly destined to China, Cuba, Honduras, or Nicaragua, the Secretary of State may require exporters to present convincing evidence that they are not destined to any of those countries and may refuse to issue an export license for the same until such convincing evidence has been presented to him.

Part VII

SPECIAL PROVISIONS IN REGARD TO EXPORTATION TO SPAIN

A joint resolution of Congress approved January 8, 1937, reads as follows:

"JOINT RESOLUTION

"To Prohibit the Exportation of Arms, Ammunition, and Implements of War from the United States to Spain.

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That during the existence of the state of civil strife now obtaining in Spain it shall, from and after the approval of this Resolution be unlawful to export arms, ammunition, or implements of war from any place in the United States, or possessions of the United States, to Spain or to any other foreign country for transshipment to Spain or for use of either of the opposing forces in Spain. Arms, ammunition, or implements of war, the exportation of which is prohibited by this Resolution, are those enumerated in the President's Proclamation No. 2163 of April 10, 1936.

"Licenses heretofore issued under existing law for the exportation of arms, ammunition, or implements of war to Spain shall, as to all future exportations thereunder, *ipso facto* be deemed to be cancelled.

"Whoever in violation of any of the provisions of this Resolution shall export, or attempt to export, or cause to be exported either directly or indirectly, arms, ammunition, or implements of war from the United States or any of its possessions, shall be fined not more than ten thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

"When in the judgment of the President the conditions described in this Resolution have ceased to exist, he shall proclaim such fact, and the provisions hereof shall thereupon cease to apply.

"Approved January 8, 1937, at 12.30 p. m."

Section 1 of the joint resolution of Congress approved May 1, 1937, amending the joint resolution approved August 31, 1935, reads as follows:

"SECTION 1. (a) Whenever the President shall find that there exists a state of war between, or among, two or more foreign states, the President shall proclaim such fact, and it shall thereafter be unlawful to export, or attempt to export, or cause to be exported, arms, ammunition, or implements of war from any place in the United States to any belligerent state named in such proclamation, or to any neutral state for transshipment to, or for the use of, any such belligerent state.

"(b) The President shall, from time to time, by proclamation, extend such embargo upon the export of arms, ammunition, or implements of war to other states as and when they may become involved in such war.

"(c) Whenever the President shall find that a state of civil strife exists in a foreign state and that such civil strife is of a magnitude or is being conducted under such conditions that the export of arms, ammunition, or implements of war from the United States to such foreign state would threaten or endanger the peace of the United States, the President shall proclaim such fact, and it shall thereafter be unlawful to export, or attempt to export, or cause to be exported, arms, ammunition, or implements of war from any place in the United

States to such foreign state, or to any neutral state for transshipment to, or for the use of, such foreign state.

"(d) The President shall, from time to time by proclamation, definitely enumerate the arms, ammunition, and implements of war, the export of which is prohibited by this section. The arms, ammunition, and implements of war so enumerated shall include those enumerated in the President's proclamation Numbered 2163, of April 10, 1936, but shall not include raw materials or any other articles or materials not of the same general character as those enumerated in the said proclamation, and in the Convention for the Supervision of the International Trade in Arms and Ammunition and in Implements of War, signed at Geneva June 17, 1925.

"(e) Whoever, in violation of any of the provisions of this Act, shall export, or attempt to export, or cause to be exported, arms, ammunition, or implements of war from the United States shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both, and the property, vessel, or vehicle containing the same shall be subject to the provisions of sections 1 to 8, inclusive, title 6, chapter 30, of the Act approved June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 223-225; U. S. C., 1934 ed., title 22, secs. 238-245).

"(f) In the case of the forfeiture of any arms, ammunition, or implements of war by reason of a violation of this Act, no public or private sale shall be required; but such arms, ammunition, or implements of war shall be delivered to the Secretary of War for such use or disposal thereof as shall be approved by the President of the United States.

"(g) Whenever, in the judgment of the President, the conditions which have caused him to issue any proclamation under the authority of this section have ceased to exist, he shall revoke the same, and the provisions of this section shall thereupon cease to apply with respect to the state or states named in such proclamation, except with respect to offenses committed, or forfeitures incurred, prior to such revocation."

Pursuant to the provisions of subsections (c) and (d) of this section, the President, on May 1, 1937, issued a proclamation as follows:

"BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

"A PROCLAMATION

"WHEREAS section 1 of the joint resolution of Congress approved May 1, 1937, amending the joint resolution entitled 'Joint resolution providing for the prohibition of the export of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to belligerent countries; the prohibition of the transportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war by vessels of the United States for the use of belligerent states; for the registration and licensing of persons engaged in the business of manufacturing, exporting, or importing arms, ammunition, or implements of war; and restricting travel by American citizens on belligerent ships during war', approved August 31, 1935, as amended February 29, 1936, provides in part as follows:

"'Whenever the President shall find that a state of civil strife exists in a foreign state and that such civil strife is of a magnitude or is being conducted under such conditions that the export of arms, ammunition, or implements of war from the United States

to such foreign state would threaten or endanger the peace of the United States, the President shall proclaim such fact, and it shall thereafter be unlawful to export, or attempt to export, or cause to be exported, arms, ammunition, or implements of war from any place in the United States to such foreign state, or to any neutral state for transshipment to, or for the use of, such foreign state.'

"AND WHEREAS it is further provided by section 1 of the said joint resolution that

"The President shall, from time to time by proclamation, definitely enumerate the arms, ammunition, and implements of war, the export of which is prohibited by this section. The arms, ammunition, and implements of war so enumerated shall include those enumerated in the President's proclamation Numbered 2163, of April 10, 1936, but shall not include raw materials or any other articles or materials not of the same general character as those enumerated in the said proclamation, and in the Convention for the Supervision of the International Trade in Arms and Ammunition and in Implements of War, signed at Geneva June 17, 1925.'

"AND WHEREAS it is further provided by section 1 of the said joint resolution that

"Whoever, in violation of any of the provisions of this Act, shall export, or attempt to export, or cause to be exported, arms, ammunition, or implements of war from the United States shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both, and the property, vessel, or vehicle containing the same shall be subject to the provisions of sections 1 to 8, inclusive, title 6, chapter 30, of the Act approved June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 223-225; U. S. C., 1934 ed., title 22, secs. 238-245).'

"AND WHEREAS it is further provided by section 1 of the said joint resolution that

"In the case of the forfeiture of any arms, ammunition, or implements of war by reason of a violation of this Act, no public or private sale shall be required; but such arms, ammunition, or implements of war shall be delivered to the Secretary of War for such use or disposal thereof as shall be approved by the President of the United States.'

"AND WHEREAS it is further provided by section 11 of the said joint resolution that

"The President may, from time to time, promulgate such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this Act; and he may exercise any power or authority conferred on him by this Act through such officer or officers, or agency or agencies, as he shall direct.'

"NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred on me by the said joint resolution, do hereby proclaim that a state of civil strife unhappily exists in Spain and that such civil strife is of a magnitude and is being conducted under such

conditions that the export of arms, ammunition, or implements of war from the United States to Spain would threaten and endanger the peace of the United States, and I do hereby admonish all citizens of the United States, or any of its possessions, and all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, or its possessions, to abstain from every violation of the provisions of the joint resolution above set forth, hereby made effective and applicable to the export of arms, ammunition, or implements of war from any place in the United States to Spain or to any other state for transshipment to, or for the use of, Spain.

"And I do hereby declare and proclaim that the articles listed below shall be considered arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of section 1 of the said joint resolution of Congress:

"Category I

"(1) Rifles and carbines using ammunition in excess of caliber .22, and barrels for those weapons;

"(2) Machine guns, automatic or autoloading rifles, and machine pistols using ammunition in excess of caliber .22, and barrels for those weapons;

"(3) Guns, howitzers, and mortars of all calibers, their mountings and barrels;

"(4) Ammunition in excess of caliber .22 for the arms enumerated under (1) and (2) above, and cartridge cases or bullets for such ammunition; filled and unfilled projectiles for the arms enumerated under (3) above;

"(5) Grenades, bombs, torpedoes, mines and depth charges, filled or unfilled, and apparatus for their use or discharge;

"(6) Tanks, military armored vehicles, and armored trains.

"Category II

"Vessels of war of all kinds, including aircraft carriers and submarines, and armor plate for such vessels.

"Category III

"(1) Aircraft, unassembled, assembled, or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, which are designed, adapted, and intended for aerial combat by the use of machine guns or of artillery or for the carrying and dropping of bombs, or which are equipped with, or which by reason of design or construction are prepared for, any of the appliances referred to in paragraph (2) below;

"(2) Aerial gun mounts and frames, bomb racks, torpedo carriers, and bomb or torpedo release mechanisms.

"Category IV

"(1) Revolvers and automatic pistols using ammunition in excess of caliber .22;

"(2) Ammunition in excess of caliber .22 for the arms enumerated under (1) above, and cartridge cases or bullets for such ammunition.

"Category V

"(1) Aircraft, unassembled, assembled or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, other than those included in Category III;

"(2) Propellers or air screws, fuselages, hulls, wings, tail units, and under-carriage units;

"(3) Aircraft engines, unassembled, assembled, or dismantled.

*"Category VI**"(1) Livens projectors and flame throwers;*

- "(2) a. Mustard gas (dichlorethyl sulphide);
 b. Lewisite (chlorvinylchlorarsine and dichlordivinylchlorarsine);
 c. Methylchlorarsine;
 d. Diphenylchlorarsine;
 e. Diphenylcyanarsine;
 f. Diphenylaminechlorarsine;
 g. Phenylchlorarsine;
 h. Ethylchlorarsine;
 i. Phenyldibromarsine;
 j. Ethyldibromarsine;
 k. Phosgene;
 l. Monochloromethylchlorformate;
 m. Trichloromethylchlorformate (diphosgene);
 n. Dichlorodimethyl Ether;
 o. Dibromodimethyl Ether;
 p. Cyanogen Chloride;
 q. Ethylbromacetate;
 r. Ethyliodoacetate;
 s. Brombenzylcyanide;
 t. Bromacetone;
 u. Brommethylene ketone.*

*"Category VII**"(1) Propellant powders;**"(2) High explosives as follows:*

- a. Nitrocellulose having a nitrogen content of more than 12%;
 b. Trinitrotoluene;
 c. Trinitroxyline;
 d. Tetryl (trinitrophenol methyl nitramine or tetra-nitro methylaniline);
 e. Picric acid;
 f. Ammonium picrate;
 g. Trinitroanisole;
 h. Trinitronaphthalene;
 i. Tetranitronaphthalene;
 j. Hexanitrodiphenylamine;
 k. Pentaerythritetranitrate (Penthrite or Pentrite);
 l. Trimethylenetrinitramine (Hexogen or T₄);
 m. Potassium nitrate powders (black saltpeter powder);
 n. Sodium nitrate powders (black soda powder);
 o. Amatol (mixture of ammonium nitrate and trinitrotoluene);
 p. Ammonal (mixture of ammonium nitrate, trinitrotoluene, and powdered aluminum, with or without other ingredients);
 q. Schneiderite (mixture of ammonium nitrate and dinitronaphthalene, with or without other ingredients).*

"And I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States, charged with the execution of the laws thereof, the utmost diligence in

preventing violations of the said joint resolution, and this my proclamation issued thereunder, and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

"And I do hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the power to exercise any power or authority conferred on me by the said joint resolution, as made effective by this my proclamation issued thereunder, and the power to promulgate such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of its provisions.

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

"DONE at the city of Washington this first day of May, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-first.

(SEAL)

"FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

"By the President:

"CORDELL HULL

"*Secretary of State.*"

No export licenses will be issued for shipments destined to Spain of any of the arms, ammunition, or implements of war enumerated in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937.

By virtue of the power delegated to the Secretary of State by this proclamation of May 1, 1937, to promulgate such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law as may be necessary to carry out any of the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress approved May 1, 1937, as made effective by this proclamation, the Secretary of State may require exporters of any of the arms, ammunition, or implements of war enumerated in the proclamation to present convincing evidence that they are not destined to Spain and may refuse to issue an export license for the same until such convincing evidence has been presented to him.

Section 6 of the joint resolution of Congress approved May 1, 1937, reads as follows:

"SEC. 6. (a) Whenever the President shall have issued a proclamation under the authority of section 1 of this Act, it shall thereafter be unlawful, until such proclamation is revoked, for any American vessel to carry any arms, ammunition, or implements of war to any belligerent state, or to any state wherein civil strife exists, named in such proclamation, or to any neutral state for transshipment to, or for the use of, any such belligerent state or any such state wherein civil strife exists.

"(b) Whoever, in violation of the provisions of this section, shall take, or attempt to take, or shall authorize, hire, or solicit another to take, any American vessel carrying such cargo out of port or from the jurisdiction of the United States shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both; and, in addition, such vessel, and her tackle, apparel, furniture, and equipment, and the arms, ammunition, and implements of war on board, shall be forfeited to the United States."

Section 10 of the same joint resolution reads as follows:

"SEC. 10. Whenever the President shall have issued a proclamation under the authority of section 1, it shall thereafter be unlawful, until such proclamation is revoked, for any American vessel engaged in

commerce with any belligerent state, or any state wherein civil strife exists, named in such proclamation, to be armed or to carry any armament, arms, ammunition, or implements of war, except small arms and ammunition therefor which the President may deem necessary and shall publicly designate for the preservation of discipline aboard such vessels."

Under the provisions of this section and by virtue of the power delegated to the Secretary of State by this proclamation of May 1, 1937, to promulgate such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law as may be necessary to carry out any of the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress approved May 1, 1937, the Secretary of State on May 1, 1937, announced that American vessels engaged in commerce with Spain might carry such small arms and ammunition as the masters of these vessels might deem indispensable for the preservation of discipline aboard the vessels.

CHAPTER III

PERSONS AND COMPANIES REGISTERED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 5 OF THE NEUTRALITY ACT

Two hundred and thirty-three persons and companies have registered as manufacturers, exporters, or importers of arms, ammunition, or implements of war pursuant to the terms of the Neutrality Act since that Act was passed by Congress. Thirty-three of this number registered during the year covered by this Report. The names of these persons and companies are set forth below, together with the date of their registration, the character of the business in which they engage or engaged (manufacture, export, or import), and the arms, ammunition, and implements of war as enumerated in the categories and subdivisions of the President's proclamations of September 25, 1935, April 10, 1936, or May 1, 1937, as the case may be, which they manufacture, export or import. The certificates of registration of the persons and companies marked with an asterisk have been revoked, such persons and companies either having ceased to manufacture, export or import arms, ammunition or implements of war, or having been absorbed by some other registered person or company. The certificates of registration of the persons and companies not marked with an asterisk, numbering two-hundred and twenty-five, are still in effect.

- Aerial Machine & Tool Corporation, 260 West Street, New York, New York. Registered November 20, 1935. Manufacture and export. All categories and subdivisions.
- Aero Brokerage Service Company, Los Angeles Municipal Airport, Inglewood, California. Registered November 21, 1937. Import and export. All subdivisions of Category V.
- Aero Supply Mfg. Co. Inc., 611 West Main Street, Corry, Pennsylvania. Registered October 31, 1935. Manufacture and export. Subdivision (4) of Category I and subdivision (2) of Category III.
- Aeronautical Corporation of America, Lunken Airport, Cincinnati, Ohio. Registered December 30, 1935. Manufacture and export. Subdivisions (1) and (3) of Category V and replacement parts for airplanes and engines under subdivision (2) of Category V.
- Air Associates, Inc., Roosevelt Field, Garden City, New York. Registered November 23, 1935. Manufacture, import, and export. All subdivisions of Category III and all subdivisions of Category V.
- Aircooled Motors Corporation, 515 Madison Avenue, New York, New York. Registered April 12, 1938. Manufacture, import, and export. Subdivision (3) of Category V.
- Air Cruisers, Inc., Clifton, New Jersey. Registered November 29, 1935. Manufacture. Subdivision (1) of Category V.
- Airplane Development Corporation, Grand Central Air Terminal, 1044 Airway Drive, Glendale, California. Registered November 27, 1935. Manufacture and export. All subdivisions of Category III and all subdivisions of Category V.

- Airplane Parts & Supplies, Inc., 6333 San Fernando Road, Glendale, California. Registered November 17, 1937. Export. All subdivisions of Category V.
- Albo Trading Corporation, 200 Broadway, New York, New York. Registered May 26, 1937. Export. Machine guns and barrels for machine guns under subdivision (2) of Category I.
- Allison Engineering Co., Indianapolis, Indiana. Registered October 25, 1935. Manufacture. Subdivision (3) of Category V.
- Aluminum Company of America, 801 Gulf Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Registered December 7, 1937. Manufacture. Unmachined aircraft propeller blade forgings and unmachined and unassembled aircraft landing wheel castings under subdivision (2) of Category V.
- Frank Ambrose, Inc., Roosevelt Field, Long Island, New York. Registered October 19, 1937. Manufacture, import, and export. All subdivisions of Categories I, II, III, IV, and V.
- American Armament Corporation, 6 East Forty-fifth Street, New York, New York. Registered November 29, 1935. Manufacture, import, and export. All categories and subdivisions.
- American Cyanamid and Chemical Corporation, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York. Registered July 28, 1937. Manufacture and export. Paragraphs (a) and (m) under subdivision (2) of Category VII.
- American Motor Products Company, North Brooke Street, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. Registered April 2, 1936. Manufacture and export. Subdivision (2) of Category III.
- Amtorg Trading Corporation, 261 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. Registered November 29, 1935. Export. All subdivisions of Categories I, II, III, IV, V, and VII.
- Albert and J. M. Anderson Manufacturing Company, 289-305 A Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Registered May 10, 1937. Manufacture. Cartridge cases and unfilled projectiles under subdivision (4) of Category I, and unfilled bombs under subdivision (5) of Category I.
- Arrow Aircraft Corporation, 4133 North 56th Street, Lincoln, Nebraska. Registered May 28, 1937. Manufacture, import and export. All subdivisions of Category V.
- Atlas Powder Co., Wilmington, Delaware. Registered November 21, 1935. Manufacture and export. Bombs (loading only) and apparatus for the use or discharge of grenades and bombs under subdivision (5) of Category I, and paragraphs (m) and (n) under subdivision (2) of Category VII.
- Austin Powder Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Registered June 28, 1937. Manufacture. Paragraph (n) under subdivision (2) of Category VII.
- Aviation Equipment & Export, Inc., 25 Beaver Street, New York, New York. Registered October 21, 1935. Import and export. All categories and subdivisions.
- Aviation Manufacturing Corporation, 927 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware. Registered November 27, 1935. Manufacture and export. Subdivision (2) of Category I, and all subdivisions of Categories III and V.
- Charles H. Babb Company, 1140 Airway, Grand Central Air Terminal,

- Glendale, California. Registered February 17, 1936. Import and export. All subdivisions of Categories I, III, IV, and V.
- A. Baldwin & Co., Inc., 130 Camp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Registered November 29, 1937. Export. Subdivisions (1) and (4) of Category I; all subdivisions of Category IV; and paragraphs (m) and (n) under subdivision (2) of Category VII.
- Francis Bannerman Sons, 501 Broadway, New York, New York. Registered November 26, 1935. Import and export. Subdivisions (1), (2), (3), and (4) of Category I.
- Barkley-Grow Aircraft Corporation, 2017 Penobscot Building, Detroit, Michigan. Registered June 1, 1937. Manufacture and export. Transport airplanes under subdivision (1) of Category V, and propellers under subdivision (2) of Category V.
- Bath Iron Works Corporation, 4 Union Street, Bath, Maine. Registered February 6, 1936. Manufacture. Vessels of war under Category II.
- Peter R. Beasley, 7334 Wildemere Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. Registered March 9, 1937. Export. All subdivisions of Categories I, II, III, IV, and V; subdivision (1) of Category VI; and paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (h), (r), and (s) under subdivision (2) of Category VI.
- Beech Aircraft Corporation, Wichita, Kansas. Registered November 9, 1935. Manufacture and export. All subdivisions of Category III and all subdivisions of Category V.
- Bell Aircraft Corporation, 2050 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, New York. Registered November 18, 1935. Manufacture and export. Subdivision (1) of Category III and all subdivisions of Category V.
- Bellanca Aircraft Corporation, New Castle, Delaware. Registered December 17, 1935. Manufacture, import, and export. All subdivisions of Categories I, III, IV, and V.
- Bendix Aviation Corporation, Bendix Products Division, South Bend, Indiana. Registered March 16, 1936. Manufacture and export. Undercarriage units under subdivision (2) of Category V.
- Bethlehem Engineering Export Corporation, 67 Wall Street, New York, New York. Registered July 22, 1938. Import and export. All subdivisions of Categories I, II, III, IV, and V.
- Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., Quincy, Massachusetts. Registered November 26, 1935. Manufacture and export. Vessels of war of all kinds, including aircraft carriers, under Category II.
- Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Registered November 26, 1935. Manufacture and export. Subdivision (3) of Category I; filled and unfilled projectiles and propellants with a web thickness of .015 inch or greater for the projectiles of the arms enumerated above, under subdivision (4) of Category I; and bombs, torpedoes, and mines, filled or unfilled, under subdivision (5) of Category I.
- Boeing Aircraft Co., Georgetown Station, Seattle, Washington. Registered November 20, 1935. Manufacture and export. Machine guns under subdivision (2) of Category I; all subdivisions of Category III; and all subdivisions of Category V.
- Boeing Airplane Company, Seattle, Washington. Registered November 20, 1935. Manufacture and export. Machine guns under subdivision (2) of Category I; all subdivisions of Category III; and all subdivisions of Category V.

- Brewster Aeronautical Corporation, 27-01 Bridge Plaza, North, Long Island City, New York. Registered November 29, 1935. Manufacture and export. All subdivisions of Category III; and subdivisions (1) and (2) of Category V.
- Cairns Metals Corporation, 30 Broad Street, New York, New York. Registered September 2, 1937. Manufacture and export. All subdivisions of Category V.
- Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, 434 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Registered November 29, 1935. Manufacture. Gun mountings under subdivision (3) of Category I; unfilled projectiles under subdivision (4) of Category I; bombs under subdivision (5) of Category I; and armor plate for vessels of war of all kinds under Category II.
- Carp Export & Import Corporation, 220 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. Registered September 30, 1936. Import and export. All categories and subdivisions.
- Cessna Aircraft Company, Wichita, Kansas. Registered March 11, 1936. Manufacture and export. All subdivisions of Category III and all subdivisions of Category V.
- Chase Brass & Copper Co. Incorporated, 236 Grand Street, Waterbury, Connecticut. Registered April 4, 1938. Manufacture. Cartridge cases under subdivision (4) of Category I; and cartridge cases under subdivision (2) of Category IV.
- China Airmotive Co., 25 Beaver Street, New York, New York. Registered December 13, 1935. Export. All categories and subdivisions.
- Chrysler Corporation, Detroit, Michigan. Registered November 22, 1935. Manufacture, import and export. All categories and subdivisions.
- Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Connecticut. Registered November 4, 1935. Manufacture, import, and export. Subdivision (2) of Category I; ammunition in excess of caliber .22 for arms enumerated above and cartridge cases or bullets for such ammunition under subdivision (4) of Category I; and all subdivisions of Category IV.
- Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, Lindbergh Field, San Diego, California. Registered November 25, 1935. Manufacture, import, and export. Subdivisions (2) and (5) of Category I, and ammunition in excess of caliber .22 for the arms enumerated under (1) and (2) above, and cartridge cases or bullets for such ammunition, under subdivision (4) of Category I; all subdivisions of Category III; and all subdivisions of Category V.
- Continental Credit Corporation, Winchester, Indiana. Registered January 15, 1936. Export. Subdivisions (1) and (2) of Category I; and all subdivisions of Category IV.
- Continental Motors Corporation, 12801 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. Registered January 13, 1936. Manufacture and export. Subdivision (3) of Category V.
- The Corbitt Co., Henderson, North Carolina. Registered September 9, 1936. Manufacture. Subdivision (6) of Category I.
- Crucible Steel Company of America, 405 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York. Registered December 5, 1935. Manufacture. Guns, howitzers, and mortars of all calibers (forgings) under subdivision (3) of Category I; unfilled projectiles under subdivision (4)

- of Category I; and apparatus for the use or discharge of torpedoes under subdivision (5) of Category I.
- Cunningham-Hall Aircraft Corporation, 13 Canal Street, Rochester, New York. Registered February 11, 1938. Manufacture. Subdivision (1) of Category V.
- Curtiss-Wright Airplane Co., Robertson, Missouri. Registered November 20, 1935. Manufacture, import, and export. Subdivisions (2), (4), and (5) of Category I; and all subdivisions of Categories III, IV, and V.
- Curtiss-Wright Corporation, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York. Registered November 18, 1935. Manufacture, import, and export. Subdivisions (2), (4), and (5) of Category I; and all subdivisions of Categories III, IV, and V.
- Curtiss-Wright Export Corporation, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York. Registered October 23, 1935. Import and export. Machine guns and their barrels under subdivision (2) of Category I; high-power steel-jacketed ammunition in excess of caliber .265 under subdivision (4) of Category I; bombs, filled or unfilled, and apparatus for their use or discharge, under subdivision (5) of Category I; and all subdivisions of Categories III and V.
- Dart Manufacturing Corporation, Port Columbus, Columbus, Ohio. Registered October 5, 1938. Manufacture. Subdivisions (1) and (2) of Category V.
- The Dicke Tool Co., Inc., 1201 Warren Avenue, Downers Grove, Illinois. Registered December 19, 1936. Manufacture. Bomb release handles under subdivision (2) of Category III.
- The Diebold Safe & Lock Company, 818 Mulberry Road, Southeast, Canton, Ohio. Registered October 23, 1937. Manufacture. Military armored vehicles under subdivision (6) of Category I.
- R. L. Dineley, 660 Mission Street, San Francisco, California. Registered December 4, 1935. Manufacture, import and export. All subdivisions of Categories I, III, IV, and V; subdivision (1) of Category VI; paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (h), (k), (p), and (s) under subdivision (2) of Category VI; subdivision (1) of Category VII; and paragraphs (a), (b), (e), (f), (m), (n), (o), and (p) under subdivision (2) of Category VII.
- Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., Tacony, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Registered December 16, 1935. Manufacture and export. Subdivisions (2), (3), (4), and (6) of Category I.
- Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc., Santa Monica, California. Registered October 29, 1935. Manufacture, import and export. Subdivision (2) of Category I; ammunition and cartridge cases or bullets under subdivision (4) of Category I; all subdivisions of Category III and all subdivisions of Category V.
- The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Michigan. Registered November 8, 1937. Manufacture. Subdivision (2) of Category V; and paragraph (q) under subdivision (2) of Category VI.
- E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Delaware. Registered October 23, 1935. Manufacture, import, and export. Subdivision (4) of Category I; subdivision (2) of Category IV; and all subdivisions of Category VII.
- Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York. Registered April 18, 1938. Manufacture. Paragraph (n) under subdivision (2) of

- Category VI; and paragraphs (a) and (j) under subdivision (2) of Category VII.
- Eclipse Aviation Corporation, 545 North Arlington Avenue, East Orange, New Jersey. Registered November 29, 1935. Manufacture, import, and export. Propellers or air screws under subdivision (2) of Category V.
- Edo Aircraft Corporation, College Point, Long Island, New York. Registered December 27, 1935. Manufacture, import, and export. Subdivision (1) of Category V; and under-carriage units and tail units under subdivision (2) of Category V.
- Egyptian Powder Company, East Alton, Illinois. Registered September 16, 1937. Manufacture. Paragraph (n) under subdivision (2) of Category VII.
- Electric Boat Company, Groton, Connecticut. Registered October 21, 1935. Manufacture, import, and export. Subdivisions (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5) of Category I; and all of Category II.
- Elevator Supplies Co., Inc., 1515 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, New Jersey. Registered December 17, 1935. Manufacture. All subdivisions of Category I; and subdivision (2) of Category III.
- Engineering and Research Corporation, 6100 Sligo Mill Road, Northeast, Washington, D. C. Registered May 7, 1937. Manufacture. Subdivisions (1) and (2) of Category V.
- Equitable Powder Mfg. Co., East Alton, Illinois. Registered September 10, 1937. Manufacture. Paragraph (n) under subdivision (2) of Category VII.
- *Everel Foreign Corporation, 1008 Munsey Building, Baltimore, Maryland. Registered November 16, 1937. Manufacture and export. Propellers and air screws under subdivision (2) of Category V.
- Everel Propeller Corporation, 1008 Munsey Building, Baltimore, Maryland. Registered November 16, 1937. Manufacture and export. Propellers and air screws under subdivision (2) of Category V.
- Export Consolidated Companies, 247 Park Avenue, New York, New York. Registered December 20, 1937. Import and export. All categories and subdivisions.
- Fahlin Aircraft Co., Marshall, Missouri. Registered June 3, 1937. Manufacture. Propellers under subdivision (2) of Category V.
- Fairchild Aircraft Corporation, 1 Park Lane, Hagerstown, Maryland. Registered December 9, 1935. Manufacture. Subdivision (1) of Category V; fuselages, hulls, tail units, and under-carriage units under subdivision (2) of Category V.
- Fairchild Aviation, Inc., 62-10 Woodside Avenue, Woodside, Long Island, New York. Registered November 13, 1936. Export. All subdivisions of Category III; and all subdivisions of Category V.
- The Fay-Egan Manufacturing Co., Thirty-fourth and Robertson Streets, Oakley, Cincinnati, Ohio. Registered November 29, 1935. Manufacture and export. Propellers or air screws under subdivision (2) of Category V.
- Federal Laboratories, Inc., 185 Forty-first Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Registered November 20, 1935. Manufacture, import, and export. All categories and subdivisions.
- Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., Lincoln Highway, Kearny,

- New Jersey. Registered November 29, 1935. Manufacture. All of Category II.
- Fleetwings, Inc., Bristol, Pennsylvania. Registered November 29, 1935. Manufacture, import, and export. All of Categories II, III, and V.
- Flottorp Propeller Company, Grand Rapids Airport, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Registered May 17, 1937. Manufacture, import, and export. Propellers or air screws under subdivision (2) of Category V.
- Ford Motor Co., Dearborn, Michigan. Registered February 7, 1936. Manufacture and export. All subdivisions of Category V.
- J. L. Galef, 75 Chambers Street, New York, New York. Registered November 26, 1935. Import and export. Subdivisions (1), (2), and (4), of Category I; and all subdivisions of Category IV.
- Gerardo G. Garcia, 14 General Luna Street, Manila, Philippine Islands. Registered November 6, 1936. Import and export. All categories and subdivisions.
- Gardner Propeller Company, 1215 Circle Avenue, Forest Park, Illinois. Registered June 1, 1937. Manufacture. Propellers and air screws under subdivision (2) of Category V.
- Gar Wood Industries, Inc., 7924 Riopelle Street, Detroit, Michigan. Registered June 3, 1938. Manufacture. Vessels of war under Category II.
- Gillies Aviation Corporation, Professional Building, Hicksville, Long Island, New York. Registered November 3, 1938. Export. All subdivisions of Category III; and all subdivisions of Category V.
- The B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio. Registered January 7, 1937. Manufacture and export. Tail units and under-carriage units under subdivision (2) of Category V.
- The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio. Registered November 29, 1935. Manufacture, import, and export. Subdivision (1) of Category III; bomb racks and bomb release mechanisms under subdivision (2) of Category III; subdivision (1) of Category V; and fuselages, hulls, tail units, and under-carriage units under subdivision (2) of Category V.
- The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., Akron, Ohio. Registered November 29, 1935. Import and export. Same as the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. (above).
- Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation, Akron, Ohio. Registered August 23, 1937. Manufacture, import and export. All subdivisions of Categories III and V.
- Great Lakes Aircraft Corporation, 16800 St. Clair Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. Registered February 3, 1936. Manufacture and export. All subdivisions of Category III and all subdivisions of Category V.
- Griffin & Howe, Inc., 202 East Forty-fourth Street, New York, New York. Registered December 11, 1935. Manufacture, import, and export. Subdivision (1) of Category I; ammunition for the arms enumerated under (1) above under subdivision (4) of Category I; and all subdivisions of Category IV.
- Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation, Bethpage, Long Island, New York. Registered November 29, 1935. Manufacture and export. All subdivisions of Categories III and V.
- Guiberson Diesel Engine Co., Dallas, Texas. Registered November 2, 1935. Manufacture. Subdivision (3) of Category V.

- D. Hadjopoulos & Co., 24 Stone Street, New York, New York. Registered December 9, 1935. Export. All categories and subdivisions.
- Hall-Aluminum Aircraft Corporation, Radcliffe Street, Bristol, Pennsylvania. Registered November 29, 1935. Manufacture, import, and export. All subdivisions of Categories III and V.
- Hanover Sales Corporation, 30 Broad Street, New York, New York. Registered March 9, 1937. Export. All subdivisions of Category V.
- Harrington & Richardson Arms Co., 320 Park Avenue, Worcester, Massachusetts. Registered May 28, 1936. Manufacture and export. Revolvers under subdivision (1) of Category IV.
- Harrisburg Steel Corporation, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Registered November 25, 1935. Manufacture. High-power steel-jacketed ammunition and unfilled projectiles under subdivision (4) of Category I; bombs, unfilled, and apparatus for their use or discharge under subdivision (5) of Category I; aerial bombs, bomb racks, and bomb release mechanisms under subdivision (2) of Category III; Livens projectors under subdivision (1) of Category VI.
- Hartzell Industries, Inc., Doing business as Hartzell Propeller Co., Piqua, Ohio. Registered January 6, 1936. Manufacture and export. Propellers and air screws under subdivision (2) of Category V.
- Hayes Industries, Inc., Wildwood and Fern Avenues, Jackson, Michigan. Registered October 18, 1937. Manufacture and export. Tail units and under-carriage units under subdivision (2) of Category V.
- Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Delaware. Registered November 4, 1935. Manufacture and export. Subdivision (4) of Category I; subdivision (1) of Category VII; and paragraphs (a), (k), (m), and (n) under subdivision (2) of Category VII.
- William M. Hochgraf, Agent for The Conduit Trading Co., Ltd., 101 Leadenhall Street, London, England. c/o 79 Wall Street, New York, New York. Registered October 29, 1937. Export. All categories and subdivisions.
- Howard Aircraft Corporation, 5301 West 65th Street, Chicago, Illinois. Registered May 7, 1937. Manufacture, import, and export. All subdivisions of Categories III and V.
- Hunter Manufacturing Corp., Bristol, Pennsylvania. Registered October 28, 1938. Manufacture, import, and export. All subdivisions of Category I; subdivision (2) of Category III; all subdivisions of Category IV; subdivision (1) of Category VI; paragraphs (d), (f), (q), and (t) of subdivision (2) of Category VI; subdivision (1) of Category VII; and paragraphs (b), (d), (f), and (o) of subdivision (2) of Category VII.
- Imperial Export Trading Corporation, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey. Registered April 30, 1938. Manufacture and export. All categories and subdivisions.
- Interamerican Aerotravel & Supplies, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York. Registered November 18, 1935. Import and export. All subdivisions of Categories IV and V.
- The Intercontinent Corporation, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey. Registered November 29, 1935. Export. All categories and subdivisions.
- Interstate Aircraft and Engineering Corporation, 2600 West Imperial Highway, El Segundo, California. Registered June 25, 1938.

- Manufacture. Machine gun cartridge container assembly—link and case type; bag collector—case and link type; flexible connection assembly; adapter assembly; and shackle assembly, bomb type, under subdivision (2) of Category III.
- Samuel Jackson's Sons, Inc., 1381 Broad Street Station Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Registered November 29, 1937. Manufacture and export. Subdivisions (3), (4), and (5) of Category I; subdivision (2) of Category III; subdivision (1) of Category VI; subdivision (1) of Category VII; and paragraphs (b) and (c) under subdivision (2) of Category VII.
- Jacobs Aircraft Engine Company, 750 Queen Street, Pottstown, Pennsylvania. Registered November 18, 1935. Manufacture, import, and export. Subdivisions (2) and (3) of Category V.
- Iver Johnson's Arms & Cycle Works, Fitchburg, Massachusetts. Registered May 29, 1936. Manufacture, import, and export. Revolvers under subdivision (1) of Category IV.
- Frank Sheridan Jonas, 277 Broadway, New York, New York. Registered September 25, 1937. Export. All categories and subdivisions.
- Kellett Autogiro Corporation, Island Road and Laycock Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Registered November 29, 1935. Manufacture, import, and export. All subdivisions of Categories III and V.
- The Kilgore Manufacturing Company, International Flare-Signal Division, Tippecanoe City, Ohio. Registered January 24, 1938. Manufacture. Paragraph (n) under subdivision (2) of Category VII.
- The King Powder Company, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio. Registered June 30, 1937. Manufacture and export. Paragraphs (m) and (n) under subdivision (2) of Category VII.
- Kinner Airplane & Motor Corporation, Ltd., 635 West Colorado Boulevard, Glendale, California. Registered December 2, 1935. Manufacture and export. All subdivisions of Category V.
- Koppers Company, Koppers Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Registered July 14, 1938. Manufacture. Subdivision (3) of Category I.
- The Lake Erie Chemical Co., 2200 Scranton Road, Cleveland, Ohio. Registered November 22, 1935. Manufacture, import, and export. All subdivisions of Categories I, III, IV, V, VI, and VII; vessels of war of all kinds, including aircraft carriers and submarines, under Category II.
- Lansdowne Steel & Iron Co., Morton, Pennsylvania. Registered January 22, 1936. Manufacture. Unfilled projectiles under subdivision (4) of Category I; and parts for torpedoes under subdivision (5) of Category I.
- *The LeBlond Aircraft Engine Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio. Registered January 13, 1936. Manufacture, import, and export. Subdivision (3) of Category V.
- Lenape Aircraft & Motors, Inc., Matawan, New Jersey. Registered November 18, 1938. Manufacture. Subdivision (3) of Category V.
- Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, Burbank, California. Registered October 30, 1935. Manufacture, import, and export. Subdivisions (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) of Category I; all subdivisions of Categories III, IV, and V.
- H. Guy Loverin, Lancaster, Massachusetts. Registered June 2, 1937. Manufacture. Ammunition in excess of caliber .22 for the arms

enumerated under (1) and (2) above, and cartridge cases or bullets for such ammunition under subdivision (4) of Category I; and subdivision (2) of Category IV.

Luscombe Airplane Corporation, West Trenton, New Jersey. Registered September 29, 1936. Manufacture and export. Subdivision (1) of Category V.

The Marlin Firearms Company, 79 Willow Street, New Haven, Connecticut. Registered November 29, 1935. Manufacture, import, and export. Rifles and carbines under subdivision (1) of Category I; and automatic rifles under subdivision (2) of Category I.

Marmon-Herrington Co., Inc., 1001 York Street, Indianapolis, Indiana. Registered November 18, 1935. Manufacture, import, and export. Subdivisions (1), (2), (3), (4), and (6) of Category I; and all subdivisions of Category IV.

Richard Coke Marshall, Jr., 916 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C. Registered May 31, 1938. Export. All subdivisions of Categories III and V.

The Glenn L. Martin Co., Baltimore, Maryland. Registered November 27, 1935. Manufacture, import, and export. All categories and subdivisions.

Mauldin Aircraft, Brownsville, Texas. Registered August 2, 1937. Import and export. All subdivisions of Category V.

Maynard-Di Cesare Propeller Corporation, Milwaukee County Airport, Cudahy, Wisconsin. Registered February 9, 1938. Manufacture, import and export. Aircraft propellers, hubs or blades under subdivision (2) of Category V; and subdivision (3) of Category V.

McCauley Aviation Corporation, Dayton, Ohio. Registered October 21, 1936. Manufacture and export. Airplane propellers and parts thereof under subdivision (2) of Category V.

Harold J. McLaughlin, 70 Pine Street, New York, New York. Registered October 22, 1938. Export. All subdivisions of Categories I, III, IV and V.

Menasco Manufacturing Company, 6714 McKinley Avenue, Los Angeles, California. Registered December 26, 1935. Manufacture, import, and export. All subdivisions of Categories III and V.

Mercury Aircraft, Inc., Hammondsport, New York. Registered December 21, 1935. Manufacture and export. All subdivisions of Categories III and V.

The Midvale Co., Nicetown, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Registered October 25, 1935. Manufacture. Subdivision (3) of Category I; unfilled projectiles and propellants under subdivision (4) of Category I; and bombs and torpedoes under subdivision (5) of Category I.

Miller Aircraft Corporation, Springfield, Massachusetts. Registered November 5, 1938. Manufacture. All subdivisions of Category III; and subdivision (1) of Category V.

Milwaukee Parts Corporation, 607 South Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Registered June 23, 1936. Manufacture, import, and export. Propellers or air screws under subdivision (2) of Category V; and subdivision (3) of Category V.

Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd., 120 Broadway, New York, New York. Registered November 11, 1935. Export. Category II; all subdivisions of Categories III and V; paragraphs (f) through (q) and (t)

- through (u) under subdivision (2) of Category VI; and subdivisions (1) and (2) of Category VII.
- Mitsui & Co., Ltd., 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. Registered November 18, 1935. Export. Subdivision (2) of Category I; ammunition for the arms under (2) above under subdivision (4) of Category I; subdivision (6) of Category I; and all subdivisions of Categories III and V.
- Molded Insulation Co., 3246 Ludlow Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Registered December 31, 1935. Manufacture. Subdivision (2) of Category III.
- Monocoupe Corporation, Robertson, Missouri. Registered November 29, 1935. Manufacture and export. All subdivisions of Category V.
- Moore Eastwood & Co., 537 East Monument Avenue, Dayton, Ohio. Registered December 7, 1935. Manufacture and export. Aerial gun mounts and frames, bomb racks, and bomb release mechanisms under subdivision (2) of Category III.
- Munitions and Ordnance Company, Incorporated, 160 East Fifty-sixth Street, New York, New York. Registered October 20, 1938. Export. All categories and subdivisions.
- National Fireworks, Inc., King Street, West Hanover, Massachusetts. Registered November 27, 1936. Manufacture. Subdivisions (4) and (5) of Category I; all subdivisions of Category IV.
- National Forge & Ordnance Co., Irvine, Warren County, Pennsylvania. Registered December 12, 1935. Manufacture, import, and export. Subdivision (3) of Category I; ammunition for the same under subdivision (4) of Category I.
- National Tube Co., Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Registered November 29, 1935. Manufacture. Unfilled projectiles under subdivision (4) of Category I; and bombs under subdivision (5) of Category I.
- Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Virginia. Registered November 8, 1935. Manufacture. All of Category II.
- New York Shipbuilding Corporation, Camden, New Jersey. Registered October 21, 1935. Manufacture. All of Category II.
- Niagara Chlorine Products Corp., Lockport, New York. Registered October 5, 1938. Manufacture. Paragraph (k) under subdivision (2) of Category VI.
- Lewis Nixon, 16 East Seventy-ninth Street, New York, New York. Registered November 18, 1936. Export. All subdivisions of Categories I, III, IV, V, and VI.
- Carl L. Norden, Inc., 80 Lafayette Street, New York, New York. Registered March 7, 1936. Manufacture. Bomb release mechanisms under subdivision (2) of Category III.
- North American Aviation, Inc., Inglewood, California. Registered October 21, 1935. Manufacture, import, and export. Aerial machine guns under subdivision (2) of Category I; ammunition and cartridge cases or bullets for aerial machine guns under (2) above under subdivision (4) of Category I; subdivision (5) of Category I; all subdivisions of Categories III and V.
- *The Northrop Corporation, Inglewood, California. Registered November 7, 1935. Manufacture, import, and export. Subdivision (2) of Category I; all subdivisions of Categories III and V.

- Okura & Co., 30 Church Street, New York, New York. Registered November 25, 1935. Export. All categories and subdivisions.
- Olin Corporation, East Alton, Illinois. Registered October 4, 1937. Manufacture. Paragraph (n) under subdivision (2) of Category VII.
- L. Oppleman, Inc., 49-53 West Twenty-third Street, New York, New York. Registered July 15, 1936. Import. Subdivision (1) of Category I; ammunition therefor and cartridge cases or bullets for such ammunition under subdivision (4) of Category I; and all subdivisions of Category IV.
- Pacific Airmotive Corporation, Ltd., Union Air Terminal, Burbank, California. Registered October 21, 1937. Export. All subdivisions of Category V.
- Pacific Gun Sight Co., 355 Hayes Street, San Francisco, California. Registered January 28, 1938. Manufacture, import, and export. Subdivision (1) of Category I; and ammunition and cartridge cases or bullets for the arms under (1) above under subdivision (4) of Category I; all subdivisions of Category IV; and subdivision (1) of Category VII.
- Pan American Aviation Supply Corporation, 135 East Forty-second Street, New York, New York. Registered November 4, 1935. Import and export. Subdivisions (1) and (2) of Category I; ammunition for same under subdivision (4) of Category I; all subdivisions of Categories IV and V.
- Pennsylvania Coal Products Company, Petrolia, Pennsylvania. Registered September 9, 1936. Manufacture. Paragraph (d) under subdivision (2) of Category VI.
- Pennsylvania Forge Corporation, Milnor and Bleigh Streets, Tacony, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Registered November 30, 1935. Manufacture. Subdivisions (3), (4), and (5) of Category I; and subdivision (2) of Category III.
- Philippine Trading Company, 230 Plaza Sta. Cruz, Manila, Philippine Islands. Registered April 21, 1937. Import. Subdivision (1) of Category I; Ammunition in excess of caliber .22 and cartridge cases or bullets for such ammunition under subdivision (4) of Category I; and all subdivisions of Category IV.
- Piper Aircraft Corporation, Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. Registered March 5, 1936. Manufacture, import, and export. All subdivisions of Category V.
- Pitcairn Autogiro Co., Willow Grove, Pennsylvania. Registered November 18, 1935. Manufacture, import, and export. Subdivision (1) of Category V; and subdivision (3) of Category V.
- Pittsburgh Screw & Bolt Corporation, 2719 Preble Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Registered December 2, 1935. Manufacture and export. Propellers and air screws under subdivision (2) of Category V.
- Pollak Manufacturing Company, 541 Devon Street, Arlington, New Jersey. Registered December 19, 1935. Manufacture. Bomb racks under subdivision (2) of Category III.
- *Porterfield Aircraft and Engineering Corporation of America, 1720 Wabash Street, Kansas City, Missouri. Registered September 22, 1937. Manufacture and export. All subdivisions of Category III.
- Porterfield Aircraft Corporation, Twenty-fifth and Charlotte, Kansas

- City, Missouri. Registered October 30, 1936. Manufacture, import, and export. All subdivisions of Category V.
- Ranger Engineering Corporation, Farmingdale, Long Island, New York. Registered January 15, 1936. Manufacture and export. Subdivision (3) of Category V.
- Rearwin Airplanes, Fairfax Airport, Kansas City, Kansas. Registered January 6, 1936. Manufacture and export. All subdivisions of Category V.
- Remington Arms Co., Inc., Bridgeport, Connecticut. Registered October 22, 1935. Manufacture, import, and export. Subdivision (1) of Category I; autoloading rifles and barrels therefor under subdivision (2) of Category I; ammunition for above under subdivision (4) of Category I; and subdivision (2) of Category IV.
- Riera, Zumeta & Tous, Inc., 40 Water Street, New York, New York. Registered November 9, 1935. Export. All categories and subdivisions.
- Brias Roxas, Inc., Manila, Philippine Islands. Registered November 7, 1936. Import and export. Rifles and carbines under subdivision (1) of Category I; machine guns and machine pistols under subdivision (2) of Category I; guns under subdivision (3) of Category I; all of subdivisions (4), (5), and (6) of Category I; subdivision (1) of Category III; all subdivisions of Category IV; subdivisions (1) and (2) of Category V; and all subdivisions of Category VI.
- The Ryan Aeronautical Co., Lindbergh Field, San Diego, California. Registered August 8, 1936. Manufacture and export. Subdivision (1) of Category III; and subdivision (1) of Category V.
- Savage Arms Corporation, 100 East Forty-second Street, New York, New York. Registered October 30, 1935. Manufacture and export. Subdivision (1) of Category I; and ammunition for arms enumerated under (1) and (2) under subdivision (4) of Category I.
- Schlumberger Well Surveying Corporation, 2720 Leeland, Houston, Texas. Registered May 16, 1938. Import and export. Subdivision (1) of Category VII.
- Security Aircraft Corporation, 2735 East Spring Street, Long Beach, California. Registered June 22, 1937. Manufacture and export. All subdivisions of Category V.
- R. F. Sedgley, Inc., 2311 North Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Registered November 23, 1935. Manufacture, import, and export. Subdivisions (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5) of Category I; subdivision (2) of Category III; and all subdivisions of Category IV.
- Sensenich Bros., Lititz, Pennsylvania. Registered November 29, 1935. Manufacture and export. Propellers and air screws under subdivision (2) of Category V.
- Service Machine Company, 750-760 Broadway, Elizabeth, New Jersey. Registered November 30, 1938. Manufacture. Bomb release shackles under subdivision (2) of Category III.
- Service Tool & Engineering Company, 480 Huffman Avenue, Dayton, Ohio. Registered November 6, 1937. Manufacture. Subdivision (2) of Category III.
- Seven Seas Trading Company, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. Registered November 25, 1938. Export. All categories and subdivisions.
- Seversky Aircraft Corporation, Farmingdale, Long Island, New York. Registered December 10, 1935. Manufacture, import, and export.

Subdivisions (2), (4), and (5) of Category I; all subdivisions of Categories III and V.

J. Bushnell Smith, Middlebury, Vermont. Registered June 23, 1937. Manufacture, import, and export. Subdivision (1) of Category I; ammunition for arms enumerated under (1) and (2) under subdivision (4) of Category I; and all subdivisions of Category IV.

Smith & Wesson, Inc., Springfield, Massachusetts. Registered October 21, 1935. Manufacture, import and export. All subdivisions of Category IV.

Spartan Aircraft Company, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Registered December 11, 1936. Manufacture and export. Subdivision (2) of Category I; and all subdivisions of Categories III and V.

Sperry Gyroscope Co., Inc., Manhattan Bridge Plaza, Brooklyn, New York. Registered November 29, 1935. Manufacture. Bomb sights and apparatus for the use or discharge of bombs under subdivision (5) of Category I.

Spriess Tool & Manufacturing Co., Inc., 4 Lakeview Avenue, Buffalo, New York. Registered May 19, 1937. Manufacture. Subdivision (3) of Category I; subdivision (2) of Category III; and subdivision (2) of Category V.

St. Louis Aircraft Corporation, 8000 North Broadway, St. Louis, Missouri. Registered December 7, 1935. Manufacture. All subdivisions of Category III; and subdivisions (1) and (2) of Category V.

Star Machine Manufacturers, Inc., 1371 East Bay Avenue, Bronx, New York. Registered March 2, 1936. Manufacture. Bomb racks, aerial gun mounts, and frames under subdivision (2) of Category III.

*The Stearman Aircraft Co., Wichita, Kansas. Registered November 20, 1935. Manufacture and export. All subdivisions of Category III; all subdivisions of Category V; and machine guns under subdivision (2) of Category I.

Stearman-Hammond Aircraft Corporation, South San Francisco, California. Registered October 31, 1936. Manufacture, import, and export. Subdivisions (1), (2), and (3) of Category V.

The Steel Products Engineering Co., Dakota Avenue and Columbia Street, Springfield, Ohio. Registered February 1, 1936. Manufacture. Subdivision (2) of Category III; propellers and under-carriage units under subdivision (2) of Category V; and subdivision (3) of Category V.

*Stinson Aircraft Corporation, Wayne, Michigan. Registered November 11, 1935. Manufacture and export. Subdivision (1) of Category III; aerial gun mounts and frames, bomb racks, and bomb release mechanisms under subdivision (2) of Category III; subdivision (1) of Category V; propellers, fuselages, tail units and under-carriage units under subdivision (2) of Category V; and subdivision (3) of Category V.

Stoeger Arms Corporation, 507 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. Registered October 31, 1935. Manufacture, import, and export. All categories and subdivisions.

The Story-Gawley Company, Inc., 6441 San Fernando Road, Glendale, California. Registered August 23, 1937. Manufacture, import, and export. Subdivisions (1) and (2) of Category V.

- *Taylor Aircraft Co., Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. Registered March 5, 1936. Manufacture, import, and export. All subdivisions of Category V.
- Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel Co., High Bridge, New Jersey. Registered March 17, 1936. Manufacture. Shell bodies under subdivision (4) of Category I; bomb bodies under subdivision (5) of Category I; and Livens projectors under subdivision (1) of Category VI.
- Taylor-Young Airplane Co., Alliance, Ohio. Registered April 8, 1937. Manufacture and export. Subdivision (1) of Category V.
- Tredegear Co., Richmond, Virginia. Registered December 16, 1935. Manufacture. Filled and unfilled projectiles and propellants under subdivision (4) of Category I; and bombs, filled or unfilled under subdivision (5) of Category I.
- Tri American Aviation, Inc., 150 East Fiftieth Street, New York, New York. Registered November 18, 1935. Export. Machine guns under subdivision (2) of Category I; all subdivisions of Categories III and V.
- Trojan Powder Company, Hunsicker Building, Allentown, Pennsylvania. Registered July 6, 1937. Manufacture. Paragraphs (a) to (q), inclusive, under subdivision (2) of Category VII.
- Preston Tucker, 110 North Park Street, Ypsilanti, Michigan. Registered July 22, 1938. Manufacture, import, and export. All categories and subdivisions.
- United Air Lines Transport Corporation, 5936 South Cicero Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Registered January 15, 1936. Export. All subdivisions of Category V.
- United Aircraft Corporation, East Hartford, Connecticut. Registered November 18, 1935. Manufacture, import, and export. Subdivisions (2), (4), and (5) of Category I; all subdivisions of Categories III and V.
- United Aircraft Exports Corporation, East Hartford, Connecticut. Registered November 18, 1935. Import and export. Subdivisions (2), (4), and (5) of Category I; all subdivisions of Category III and Category V.
- United Aircraft Products, Inc., Dayton, Ohio. Registered December 21, 1935. Manufacture and export. Subdivision (2) of Category III.
- United Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Corporation (and United Dry Docks, Inc.), 11 Broadway, New York, New York. Registered October 26, 1935. Manufacture. All of Category II.
- United States Cartridge Co., 111 Broadway, New York, New York. Registered November 23, 1935. Manufacture, import, and export. Ammunition for rifles, carbines, machine guns, automatic rifles, and machine pistols under subdivision (4) of Category I; and subdivision (2) of Category IV.
- United States Ordnance Co., 1731 K Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. Registered November 9, 1935. Import. Subdivisions (2) and (3) of Category I; ammunition for same under subdivision (4) of Category I; tanks under subdivision (6) of Category I; and aerial gun mounts and frames under subdivision (2) of Category III.
- U. S. Ordnance Engineers, Inc., 2200 Scranton Road, Cleveland, Ohio. Registered February 8, 1937. Manufacture, import, and export. All categories and subdivisions.

- United States Powder Company, 801 Merchants National Bank Building, Terre Haute, Indiana. Registered June 3, 1937. Manufacture. Paragraph (n) under subdivision (2) of Category VII.
- United States Steel Products Company, 30 Church Street, New York, New York. Registered March 25, 1938. Export. Unloaded bombs under subdivision (5) of Category I; and armor plate for vessels of war under Category II.
- The Vimalert Company, Ltd., 807 Garfield Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey. Registered November 29, 1935. Manufacture and export. All subdivisions of Categories I, II, III, IV, V, and VI.
- Waco Aircraft Co., Troy, Ohio. Registered October 21, 1935. Manufacture and export. Subdivisions (2), (4), and (5) of Category I; and all subdivisions of Categories III and V.
- Wah Chang Trading Corporation, 233 Broadway, New York, New York. Registered December 19, 1935. Export. All subdivisions of Categories I, III, IV and V; subdivision (1) of Category VI; paragraphs (a), (b), (k), (m), and (p) under subdivision (2) of Category VI; subdivision (1) of Category VII; and paragraphs (a), (b), (d), (e), (f), (m), (n), (o) and (p) under subdivision (2) of Category VII.
- The Warner Aircraft Corporation, 20263 Hoover Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. Registered February 19, 1936. Manufacture and export. Tail units and under-carriage units under subdivision (2) of Category V; and subdivision (3) of Category V.
- Wedell Williams Air Service Corporation, Patterson, Louisiana. Registered January 20, 1936. Manufacture. All subdivisions of Category III.
- Eric Wedemeyer, 230 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. Registered April 1, 1938. Import. Subdivisions (1) and (2) of Category I; ammunition and cartridge cases or bullets for same under subdivision (4) of Category I; all subdivisions of Category IV.
- Western Cartridge Company, East Alton, Illinois. Registered November 29, 1935. Manufacture, import, and export. Subdivisions (1), (2), (4), and (5) of Category I; all subdivisions of Category IV; subdivision (3) of Category V; and subdivision (1) of Category VII.
- *Western Powder Manufacturing Co., 825-27 Jefferson Building, Peoria, Illinois. Registered October 4, 1937. Manufacture. Paragraph (n) under subdivision (2) of Category VII.
- Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Registered June 29, 1938. Manufacture. Subdivisions (3), (5), and (6) of Category I; unfilled projectiles for (3) above under subdivision (4) of Category I; subdivision (2) of Category III; subdivisions (2) and (3) of Category V.
- The White Motor Company, 842 East Seventy-ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio. Registered February 25, 1937. Manufacture. Military armored vehicles under subdivision (6) of Category I.
- Edgar Widin, trading as Widin Metal Goods Co., Garwood, New Jersey. Registered February 3, 1936. Manufacture. Aerial gun mounts and frames under subdivision (2) of Category III.
- Chas. H. Williams & Associates, 6 Gouverneur Lane, New York, New York. Registered September 4, 1937. Export. Subdivisions (1), (2), and (4) of Category I; and all subdivisions of Category IV.

Winchester Repeating Arms Company, 275 Winchester Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut. Registered November 22, 1935. Manufacture, import, and export. Subdivisions (1), (2), and (4) of Category I; apparatus for the use or discharge of grenades and torpedoes under subdivision (5) of Category I; all subdivisions of Category IV; and all subdivisions of Category VII.

Rudolf Wolf, Inc., 80 Wall Street, New York, New York. Registered December 14, 1936. Export. Subdivision (1) of Category V.

Wright Aeronautical Corporation, Paterson, New Jersey. Registered November 2, 1935. Manufacture, import, and export. Subdivisions (3) and (4) of Category I; and subdivisions (2) and (3) of Category V.

York Safe and Lock Company, York, Pennsylvania. Registered August 25, 1937. Manufacture. Subdivisions (3), (4), (5), and (6) of Category I; and subdivision (2) of Category III.

There was included in section 5 of the joint resolution of Congress approved May 1, 1937, amending the joint resolution of August 31, 1935, as amended, a provision which reads as follows:

"The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to refund, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$400 to every person who shall have paid a registration fee of \$500 pursuant to this Act, who manufactured, exported, or imported arms, ammunition, and implements of war to a total sales value of less than \$50,000 during the twelve months immediately preceding his registration."

The fee to be paid by new registrants was, moreover, reduced from \$500 to \$100 in the case of those persons who manufactured, exported, or imported arms, ammunition, or implements of war to a total sales value of less than \$50,000 during the twelve months immediately preceding their registration. The reduction of the registration fee and the provision for a refund in the case of small manufacturers, exporters, and importers of arms, ammunition, or implements of war were incorporated by the Congress in the amended joint resolution in accordance with the recommendation of the National Munitions Control Board contained in its First Annual Report dated December 1, 1936.

Between November 30, 1937 and November 30, 1938, eleven applications for a refund of \$400 have been received and approved by the Secretary of State and transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, making a total of thirty-six applications for this refund which have been so acted upon since the enactment into law of the above-quoted provision. In all cases, except one which is still pending, this sum has now been refunded to the applicant.

CHAPTER IV

ARMS EXPORT LICENSES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1938

During the period December 1, 1937, to November 30, 1938, inclusive, a total of 5,213 export licenses was issued under the provisions of section 2 of the joint resolution of August 31, 1935, and section 5 of the joint resolution of May 1, 1937, a decrease of 301 licenses as compared with the period covered in the Board's report dated December 1, 1937. Of this number, 109 export licenses were revoked completely, and 16 were revoked partially.

In this connection it should be explained that when the shipment for which a license is issued is not made or when major changes in the character or destination of the proposed shipment have taken place after the issuance of the license, the license is returned to the Department of State for revocation, either partially or as to the entire shipment described therein. In the case where major changes of the nature mentioned have taken place since the issuance of the license, a new license is issued if it is applied for. Minor amendments to licenses may be made under the seal of the Department of State or by collectors of customs or postmasters acting under the specific instructions of the Department of State. A license is revoked when the exportation of the shipment described therein has become illegal after the issuance of the license and before the exportation has been completed.

The valuations given for the shipments described in the 5,213 export licenses issued during the period December 1, 1937, to November 30, 1938, total \$95,718,699.77. The shipments described in the 125 licenses revoked were valued at \$1,509,167.54, leaving a net total of \$94,209,532.23 which represents the value of the shipments described in the licenses issued and remaining valid. This valuation is greater by \$49,133,215.37 than the valuation, revised as of December 1, 1938, authorized for export during the year ending November 30, 1937.

Of the 5,361 export licenses which were issued during the period December 1, 1936 to November 30, 1937, and which were valid on December 1, 1937, the date of the Board's second annual report, 103 were revoked completely and 72 partially during the period December 1, 1937, to November 30, 1938, covered by this report. Information and data in regard to these 175 revoked licenses are set forth in the following 3 tables. The categories and category subdivisions indicated are those set forth in the President's proclamations of April 10, 1936 and May 1, 1937, which were in effect at the time these licenses were issued.

		Value
Category I	(1)-----	\$23, 159. 40
	(2)-----	96, 000. 00
	(3)-----	2, 251, 900. 00
	(4)-----	1, 515, 113. 44
	(5)-----	1, 200, 500. 00
Category II	-----	5, 275, 100. 00
Category III	(1)-----	3, 019, 460. 00
Category IV	(1)-----	9, 942. 28
	(2)-----	29, 043. 33
Category V	(1)-----	410, 050. 00
	(2)-----	520, 214. 50
	(3)-----	81, 192. 00
Category VI	(2)-----	107. 00
Category VII	(1)-----	1, 007, 337. 49
	(2)-----	189, 372. 69
Total	-----	15, 628, 492. 13

Country of destination	Number of licenses issued	Category	Value	Total
Argentina-----	6	III (1) V (2) VII (1) (2)	\$1, 312, 980. 00 55, 605. 00 10, 592. 00 8. 00 3, 527. 43	\$1, 382, 712. 43
Australia-----	3	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2)	359. 00 131. 22 80. 00 6. 00	
Bahamas-----	1	IV (2)	30. 00	
Barbados-----	2	IV (2)	74. 00	
Brazil-----	8	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) (2) V (1) (2)	1, 247. 00 70. 00 2, 069. 00 6, 102. 00 125, 000. 00 2, 310. 00	136, 798. 00
Canada-----	70	I (1) (4) IV (2) V (1) (2) (3) (3) VII (1) (2)	2, 576. 00 1, 127. 34 30. 03 47, 000. 00 377, 745. 50 17, 900. 00 6, 398. 40 76, 891. 26	
Chile-----	1	I (4)	16. 00	
China-----	4	I (2) III (1) V (2) VII (2)	96, 000. 00 1, 605, 180. 00 1, 540. 00 56, 397. 00	
Colombia-----	2	IV (1)	62. 85	1, 759, 117. 00
Czechoslovakia-----	1	VI (2)	92. 00	62. 85
Dominican Republic-----	1	I (3) (4)	200. 00 50. 00	92. 00
Finland-----	1	I (4)	40. 00	250. 00
French West Africa-----	1	V (1)	145, 000. 00	40. 00
Germany-----	2	I (4) V (2)	18. 00 15, 671. 00	145, 000. 00
Greece-----	2	IV (1) (2)	44. 65 22. 00	15, 689. 00
Great Britain-----	3	V (2) VII (2)	62, 200. 00 43, 831. 06	66. 65
Guatemala-----	1	I (4)	35. 00	106, 031. 06
Honduras-----	3	I (1) V (1)	18, 250. 00 6, 050. 00	35. 00
				24, 300. 00

Country of destination	Number of licenses issued	Category	Value	Total
India.....	6	I (1) (4) IV (1) VI (2)	\$292.00 12.00 132.18 15.00	\$451.18
Iraq.....	2	IV (2)	19.00	19.00
Italy.....	1	V (3)	51,000.00	51,000.00
Jamaica.....	1	IV (2)	1.66	1.66
Macao.....	1	IV (1)	2,320.60	2,320.60
Mexico.....	27	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (2) VII (1) (2)	249.00 7,228.88 5,188.00 22,039.64 87,000.00 2,050.00 1,100.00 816.09 3,389.62	129,061.23
Morocco.....	1	I (4)	8.00	8.00
Netherlands.....	1	VII (2)	5,039.82	5,039.82
Netherlands Indies.....	1	I (4)	2.00	2.00
New Guinea, Territory of.....	1	V (2)	3,093.00	3,093.00
New Zealand.....	1	I (1)	41.40	41.40
Peru.....	1	I (3) (4)	1,700.00 1,200.00	2,900.00
Poland.....	1	I (1)	76.00	76.00
Rumania.....	1	I (5)	1,200,500.00	1,200,500.00
Southern Rhodesia.....	1	I (1)	47.00	47.00
Sweden.....	2	I (4) III (1)	27.00 68,800.00	68,827.00
Union of South Africa.....	3	IV (1) (2)	45.00 65.00	110.00
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	5	I (3) (4) II III (1) VII (1)	2,250,000.00 1,505,000.00 5,275,100.00 32,500.00 1,000,000.00	10,062,600.00
Uruguay.....	3	I (1) (4) IV (2)	22.00 148.00 654.00	824.00
Venezuela.....	3	V (3) VII (1) (2)	600.00 115.00 296.50	1,011.50
Total.....	175			15,628,492.13

Applicant	Number of licenses issued	Category	Value	Total
Air Associates, Incorporated.....	2	V (1)	\$6,050.00	\$6,050.00
American Armament Corporation.....	2	I (3) (4)	1,900.00 1,250.00	3,150.00
Amtorg Trading Corporation.....	1	III (1)	32,500.00	32,500.00
Charles H. Babb Company, formerly Charles H. Babb.....	2	V (1) (3)	12,000.00 1,100.00	13,100.00
Peter R. Beasley.....	1	V (1)	75,000.00	75,000.00
Beech Aircraft Corporation.....	2	V (1) (2)	47,000.00 750.00	47,750.00
Brewster Aeronautical Corporation.....	1	V (2)	345,180.00	345,180.00
Carp Export and Import Corporation.....	4	I (3) (4) II VII (1)	2,250,000.00 1,505,000.00 5,275,100.00 1,000,000.00	10,030,100.00

Applicant	Number of licenses issued	Category	Value	Total
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company.....	3	IV (1)	\$1,505.03	\$1,505.03
E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company.....	17	VII (1) (2)	7,124.09 70,627.68	77,751.77
Federal Laboratories, Incorporated.....	1	VI (2)	15.00	15.00
Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation.....	1	V (2)	20,400.00	20,400.00
D. Hadjopoulos and Company.....	1	IV (1) (2)	25.00 22.00	47.00
Harrington and Richardson Arms Company.....	1	IV (1)	45.00	45.00
Hercules Powder Company.....	15	VII (1) (2)	213.40 62,348.01	62,561.41
William M. Hochgraf, Agent for The Conduit Trading Co., Ltd.....	1	I (2) III (1)	96,000.00 1,605,180.00	1,701,180.00
The Intercontinent Corporation.....	1	V (2)	1,540.00	1,540.00
Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.....	1	V (3)	600.00	600.00
Mauldin Aircraft.....	1	V (2)	200.00	200.00
The Northrop Corporation.....	2	III (1) V (2)	1,381,780.00 53,460.00	1,435,240.00
Pan American Aviation Supply Corporation.....	3	V (1) (2)	125,000.00 2,310.00	127,310.00
Remington Arms Company, Inc.....	12	I (1) (4) IV (2)	32.00 4,683.88 17,342.14	22,058.02
Savage Arms Corporation.....	2	I (1)	88.40	88.40
R. F. Sedgley, Inc.....	1	I (1)	18,250.00	18,250.00
Seversky Aircraft Corporation.....	1	V (2) (3)	2,145.00 10,500.00	12,645.00
Smith and Wesson, Incorporated.....	6	IV (1) V (2)	8,287.25 3,093.00	8,287.25
Stinson Aircraft Corporation.....	1	V (1)	145,000.00	3,093.00
United Aircraft Exports Corporation.....	10	(2) (3)	91,136.50 68,900.00	305,036.50
U. S. Ordnance Engineers, Inc.....	2	I (5) VI (2)	1,200,500.00 92.00	1,200,592.00
Wah Chang Trading Corporation.....	2	VII (2)	56,397.00	56,397.00
Western Cartridge Company.....	4	I (4) IV (2)	491.34 30.03	521.37
Winchester Repeating Arms Company.....	70	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2)	4,789.00 3,688.22 80.00 11,649.16	20,206.38
Wright Aeronautical Corporation.....	1	V (3)	92.00	92.00
Total.....	175			15,628,492.13

The following statistics represent* the licenses issued exclusive of those revoked for which appropriate deduction has been made. Those statistics which relate to the period December 1, 1937, to November 30, 1938, inclusive, are not necessarily final as licenses issued during that period may still be revoked.

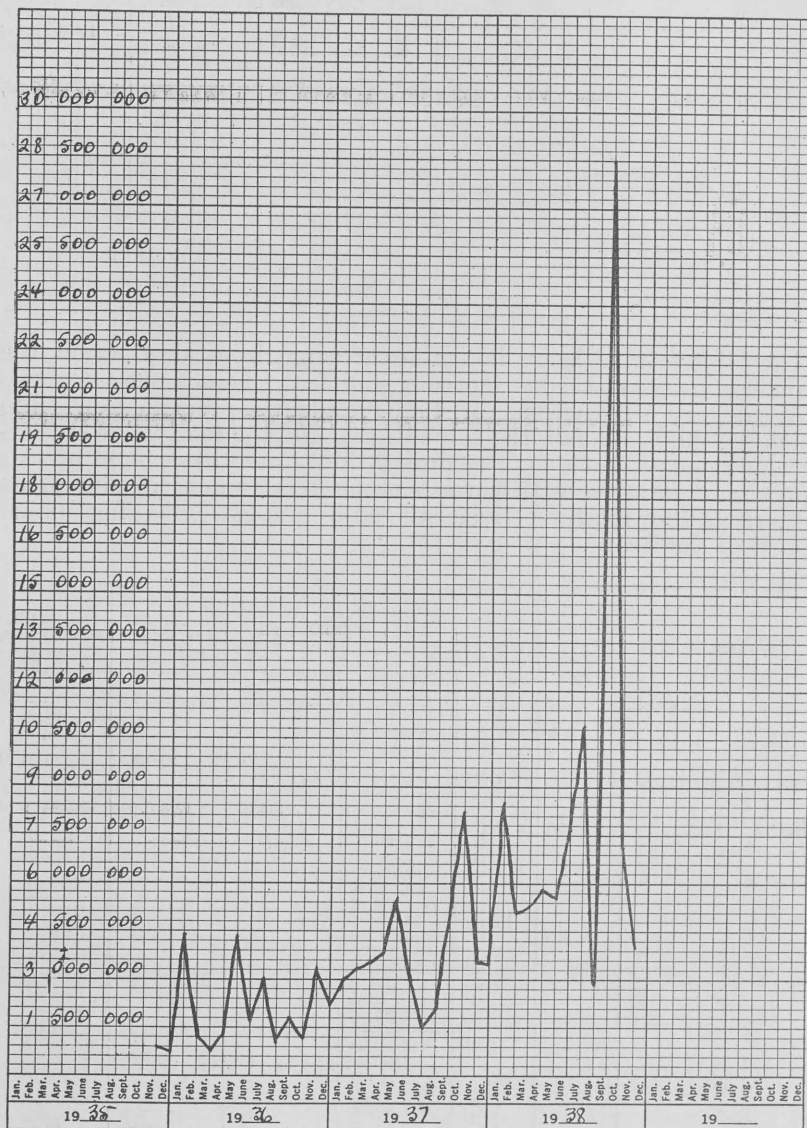
Although the provisions of section 2 of the joint resolution of August 31, 1935, did not become effective until November 29, 1935, export licenses authorizing proposed shipments of arms, ammunition, and implements of war were issued before that date as a matter of convenience to exporters. The first export license under the joint resolu-

tion was issued on November 6, 1935. The graphs below show the fluctuation in the number of export licenses issued during the period from that date to November 30, 1938, and in the value of the shipments described therein.



The following table compares the value by category and category subdivisions, as set forth in the President's proclamations of September 25, 1935, April 10, 1936, and May 1, 1937, of the shipments de-

scribed in the export licenses issued during the periods November 6, 1935 to November 30, 1936 inclusive (revised since publication in the first annual report dated December 1, 1936), December 1, 1936 to November 30, 1937 inclusive (revised since publication in the second



annual report dated December 1, 1937) and December 1, 1937 to November 30, 1938 inclusive.

	Dec. 1, 1937, to Nov. 30, 1938, incl.	Dec. 1, 1936, to Nov. 30, 1937, incl.	Nov. 6, 1935, to Nov. 30, 1936, incl.
Category I (1)	\$123,626.32	\$193,687.63	\$73,783.47
(2)	1,658,075.48	790,459.58	707,351.31
(3)	60,375.00	87,568.00	220,500.00
(4)	491,795.04	1,302,167.01	1,378,323.38
(5)	1,662,262.25	2,750,902.50	287,256.46
(6)	21,200.00	57,315.24	-----
Category II	56,890,571.25	12,375,210.19	7,609,312.20
Category III (1)	48,725.63	127,854.57	92,115.66
(2)	1,086,288.45	734,051.28	398,171.31
Category IV (1)	171,654.95	351,357.30	290,373.67
(2)	15,159,724.57	15,230,613.35	6,468,358.81
Category V (1)	7,243,656.90	3,405,833.69	1,722,855.70
(2)	8,529,443.87	6,207,467.53	5,771,501.97
Category VI (1)	4,770.00	29,303.60	1,095.00
(2)	106,320.77	61,352.16	30,000.00
Category VII (1)	951,041.75	1,371,193.23	-----
(2)	-----	-----	-----
Total	94,209,532.23	45,076,316.86	25,050,998.94

The table printed below indicates the countries of destination, the number of licenses issued authorizing shipments thereto, the categories and category subdivisions of the President's proclamations into which the shipments fall, the value thereof and the total value authorized for export to each country during the 12 months covered by this report, as compared with corresponding total values of shipments authorized, showing the periods covered by the two preceding annual reports of the Board.

Country of destination	Number of li- censes issued	Category	Dec. 1, 1937-Nov. 30, 1938, inclusive		Dec. 1, 1936- Nov. 30, 1937, inclusive, total	Nov. 6, 1935- Nov. 30, 1936, inclusive, total
			Value	Total		
Albania	2	IV (1) (2)	\$40.00 117.00	\$157.00	\$397.63	\$323.73
Angola	6	V (1) (2)	4,260.00 286.00			
Argentina	96	I (1) (2) (4) (5) III (1) (2) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1) (2)	88.46 5,484.00 1,080.50 62,501.00 6,304,900.00 1,317.83 23,149.41 13,102.00 186,210.00 250,991.88 351,650.00 11.00 19,397.89	4,546.00	12,850.00	9.54
Australia	278	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3)	13,351.14 14,504.60 513.61 482.56 466,884.00 190,525.69 56,195.50			
Austria	1	V (1)	11,000.00	742,457.10	1,077,096.13	588,303.19
Bahamas	4	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2)	34.00 3.50 19.00 9.00	11,000.00	57,655.00	64,800.00
				65.50	72.73	29.50

Country of destination	Number of licenses issued	Category	Dec. 1, 1937-Nov. 30, 1938, inclusive		Dec. 1, 1936-Nov. 30, 1937, inclusive, total	Nov. 6, 1935-Nov. 30, 1936, inclusive, total
			Value	Total		
Barbados.....	30	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2)	\$51.00 16.43 641.17 121.19			
Belgian Congo.....	3	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2)	116.05 51.98 45.00 8.42	\$829.79	\$3,947.03	\$145.38
Belgium.....	52	I (1) (2) (4) IV (1) (2) V (3)	331.49 81,378.78 1,188.97 400.51 38.17 33,625.00	221.45	67.60	49.00
Bermuda.....	3	IV (2)	56.00	116,962.92	162,738.20	101,186.8
Bolivia.....	25	I (2) (4) III (1) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) VII (1)	130,000.00 2,303.00 290,000.00 13,090.00 2,435.30 55,000.00 34,594.00 1,196.56	56.00	15,500.00	59.26
Brazil.....	151	I (2) (4) III (1) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3)	33,000.00 3,830.00 1,260,000.00 707,840.53 35,122.00 394,203.00 71,969.15 122,015.00	528,618.86	31,310.55	96,229.90
British Guiana.....	7	I (1) (4) IV (2) V (2) (3) VII (2)	44.90 5.50 5.04 250.00 2,000.00 3,780.00	2,627,979.68	1,774,213.00	806,123.79
British Honduras.....	7	I (4) IV (1) (2) VII (1) (2)	6.08 36.55 32.92 130.00 270.00	6,085.44	5,250.01	3,167.25
British North Borneo.....	4	I (4) IV (1) (2) V (3)	2.00 25.00 5.00 1,400.00	475.55	159.55	93.75
Bulgaria.....	1	V (3)	165,500.00	1,432.00		
Burma.....	14	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2)	641.55 126.92 960.50 150.00	165,500.00		574.00
				1,878.97	584.00	

Country of destination	Number of licenses issued	Category	Dec. 1, 1937-Nov. 30, 1938, inclusive		Dec. 1, 1936-Nov. 30, 1937, inclusive, total	Nov. 6, 1935-Nov. 30, 1936, inclusive, total
			Value	Total		
Canada ¹ -----	1,547	I (1) (2) (3) (4) III (2) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1) (2)	\$43,688.06 225.00 4,100.00 25,870.19 1,842.25 13,919.13 1,655.69 1,472,425.99 621,436.99 592,035.98 46,359.78 348,000.48	\$3,171,559.54 40.00	\$2,066,185.30 1,389.00	\$741,261.39 28.00
Ceylon-----	1	IV (1)	40.00			
Chile-----	33	I (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (2)	2,664.00 10,698.71 1,149.60 3,214.15 1,877.00 35,770.00 81,500.00	136,873.46	36,324.26	273,770.21
China-----	78	I (2) (4) (5) II III (1) (2) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (2)	369,440.75 14.00 174,500.00 20,000.00 5,980,031.25 11,995.25 1,079.35 5,260.00 994,940.00 808,436.14 781,103.81 34,000.00			
Colombia-----	66	I (1) (4) III (1) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1) (2)	2,085.00 1,693.00 40,000.00 13,791.02 6,844.00 68,600.00 39,609.20 123,444.00 514.73 385.00	296,965.95	304,277.32	453,670.59
Costa Rica-----	66	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1) (2)	17.00 97.38 2,845.59 537.09 51,850.00 2,319.00 29,023.00 2,194.66 5.00			
				88,888.72	44,745.08	20,431.46

¹ Value of Arms, Ammunition and Implements of War Shipped to Canada as Shown on Certain Licenses.

Category	Dec. 1, 1937-Nov. 30, 1938, inclusive		Dec. 1, 1936-Nov. 30, 1937, inclusive			Nov. 6, 1935-Nov. 30, 1936, inclusive
	Value	Total	Category	Value	Total	
III (2)-----	\$1,775.00	\$533,840.50	III (2)	\$8,008.00	\$518,133.00	None.
V (2)-----	332,268.50		V (2)	232,500.00		
(3)-----	199,797.00		(3)	277,625.00		

Shipments of aircraft parts valued at \$533,840.50 included in the 1937-38 total, though exported from the United States under licenses naming Canada as the country of ultimate destination, were nevertheless transshipped from Canada ostensibly to Turkey but apparently, in fact, to Spain. Similarly, shipments of aircraft parts valued at \$518,133.00 exported under licenses issued prior to December 1, 1937, were transshipped from Canada to the same destination. An account of these transshipments will be found in Chapter VII of this Report.

Country of destination	Number of licenses issued	Category	Dec. 1, 1937-Nov. 30, 1938, inclusive		Dec. 1, 1936-Nov. 30, 1937, inclusive, total	Nov. 6, 1935-Nov. 30, 1936, inclusive, total
			Value	Total		
Cuba.....	65	I (1) (2) (4) III (1) IV (1) (2) V (1) VII (1) (2)	\$1,128.72 1,650.00 46,062.00 75,330.00 10,354.11 15,219.00 5,000.00 5,108.88 1,707.00	\$161,559.71	\$205,962.92	\$75,009.04
Curaçao.....	12	I (4) IV (2) V (1) (2) (3)	6.00 73.62 238,175.00 846.50 29,530.00	268,631.12	161,943.73	117.77
Czechoslovakia.....	7	I (5) IV (1) V (1) (2) (3) VI (2)	800.00 17.68 115,500.00 6,500.00 31,000.00 3,000.00	156,817.68	506,976.65	337,840.00
Denmark.....	17	I (1) (2) (4) V (1) (2) (3)	29.09 1,725.00 99.61 22,200.00 5,750.00 19,577.00	49,380.70	4.00	28,855.50
Dominican Republic.....	24	I (3) (4) (5) IV (1) (2) V (2) (3) VII (1)	200.00 55,450.00 20,000.00 206.00 4,519.00 3,593.50 1,500.00 1,627.20	87,095.70	108,402.76	45,580.24
Ecuador.....	7	I (4) IV (1) (2) V (1)	93.21 280.60 9.00 6,185.00	6,567.81	28,571.66	161,210.54
Egypt.....	9	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (2) VI (2)	54.00 17.00 2,695.89 865.55 250.00 870.00	4,752.44	14,073.85	11,141.98
El Salvador.....	25	I (1) (2) (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) VII (2)	807.00 153.00 2,327.00 224.98 24,080.00 2,500.00 7,452.50	37,544.48	21,386.58	17,789.35
Estonia.....	2	V (2) (3)	114,000.00 578,000.00	692,000.00	-----	81.00
Federated Malay States...	15	I (4) IV (1) (2)	54.92 400.61 49.50	505.03	189.17	179.04
Fiji.....	2	I (1) (4)	6.32 18.00	24.32	142.00	14,059.00
Finland.....	58	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (2)	6,919.41 9,265.48 85.69 92.00 17,083.00 26,380.00 13,635.00 116.43	73,577.01	4,665.44	34,283.00

Country of destination	Number of licenses issued	Category	Dec. 1, 1937-Nov. 30, 1938, inclusive		Dec. 1, 1936-Nov. 30, 1937, inclusive, total	Nov. 6, 1935-Nov. 30, 1936, inclusive, total
			Value	Total		
France.....	36	I (1) (4) III (1) IV (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1)	\$40.00 117.76 5,190,000.00 108.90 10,500.00 115,427.22 1,130,527.00 128.40			
French Cameroun.....				\$6,446,849.28	\$392,408.22	* \$80,043.30
French Equatorial Africa.....					12.00	5.00
French Indochina.....	12	I (4) I (1) (4) IV (1) (2)	24.09 68.00 112.01 134.75 52.72	24.09	37.90	
French West Africa.....	5	I (1) (4) V (1) (2) (3)	26.43 21.67 145,000.00 1,700.00 32,500.00	367.48	2,061.02	438.73
Germany.....	96	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (2) (3)	555.80 572.72 12,818.50 412.42 68,900.00 106,405.00	179,248.10	30,884.00	344,025.00
Gold Coast.....				189,664.44	1,027,309.09	502,587.20
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	183	I (1) (2) (4) III (1) IV (1) (2) (2) V (1) (2) (3) (3) VII (1) (2)	881.72 460,000.00 2,674.34 26,099,472.00 538.02 1,033.47 812,616.25 1,147,389.33 850,460.00 38.49 236,074.03	29,611,797.65	1,833,971.83	340,715.60
Greece.....	6	I (2) (4) (5) IV (2)	105.00 120.00 208,905.00 218.29	209,348.29	5,006.77	1,111,558.19
Guadeloupe.....						48.00
Guatemala.....	13	III (1) IV (1) V (1) (2) (2) VII (2)	44,000.00 324.38 44,000.00 960.00 1,000.00 6,165.00	96,449.38	69,711.50	24,768.44
Guernsey.....						30.00
Haiti.....	34	I (1) (2) (4) IV (1) (2) VII (1) (2)	9,470.00 11,500.00 35,080.00 3,269.16 1,699.00 24.30 1,681.75	62,724.21	14,895.88	5,131.50
Honduras.....	42	I (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) III (1) (2) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1) (2)	23,000.00 7,200.00 4,370.00 19,088.00 19,451.25 95,500.00 225.00 318.50 971.00 1,200.00 3,606.45 17,000.00 7,955.00 2,600.00	202,485.20	336,297.25	127,637.40
Hong Kong.....	44	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (2) (3) VII (2)	322.00 577.98 43,972.14 12,174.27 13,500.00 14,000.00 1,940.04	86,486.43	35,067.35	25,188.50

Country of destination	Number of licenses issued	Category	Dec. 1, 1937-Nov. 30, 1938, inclusive		Dec. 1, 1936-Nov. 30, 1937, inclusive, total	Nov. 6, 1935-Nov. 30, 1936, inclusive, total
			Value	Total		
Hungary.....					\$37.20	
Iceland.....					10,453.00	\$33.00
India.....	155	I (1) (2) (4) (5) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VI (2)	\$5,777.93 37.65 8,611.63 560.00 2,222.38 221.74 62,200.00 3,340.40 8,307.90 900.00			
Iran.....	4	I (2) (4) V (2)	37.65 36.80 60.00	\$92,179.63	199,453.96	42,100.69
Iraq.....	39	IV (1) (2)	1,578.62 222.62	134.45	10,350.00	4,860.00
Ireland.....	3	I (3) (4) IV (2)	25,000.00 50,018.00 8.30	1,801.24	1,137.03	512.82
Italy.....	2	V (2)	12,650.00	75,026.30	7,040.36	731.80
Jamaica.....	124	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (3)	47.00 96.29 6,843.09 1,372.69 2,000.00	12,650.00	319,225.18	452,200.00
Japan.....	61	I (4) III (1) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3)	170,022.60 1,734,200.00 78,205.13 549.00 4,208,919.00 2,523,966.30 525,420.46	10,359.07	2,279.44	3,755.65
Johore.....	1	IV (1)	19.55	9,241,282.49	1,773,942.46	1,128,167.97
Kenya.....	27	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2)	2,051.52 873.63 139.30 236.03	19.55		
Kwangtung Leased Territory.....				3,300.48	1,265.19	6,188.15
Latvia.....					4,437.63	690.32
Leeward Islands.....	3	IV (2) VII (2)	34.62 642.20		3,575.00	
Liberia.....	3	I (1) (2) (4)	30.80 300.00 20.94	676.82	701.84	51.50
Lithuania.....	1	V (1)	1,300.00	351.74	460.00	58.50
Luxemburg.....	1	I (4) IV (2)	3.51 .67	1,300.00	2,094.00	1,100.00
Macao.....	4	I (4) IV (1) (2)	98.00 408.00 4,828.00	4.18	27.00	
Madagascar.....				5,334.00	17,609.00	
Martinique.....					23.52	
Mauritius.....	10	I (1) (4) IV (2)	413.30 483.97 11.16			2,250.00
Mexico.....	192	I (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) III (2) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1) (2)	3,957.47 9,823.00 20,450.00 15,107.95 5.00 120.00 31,853.34 24,395.00 829,552.00 8,787.00 61,568.00 15,356.34 70,472.56	908.43	1,809.83	800.87
				1,091,447.66	2,568,028.04	733,009.33

Country of destination	Number of licenses issued	Category	Dec. 1, 1937-Nov. 30, 1938, inclusive		Dec. 1, 1936-Nov. 30, 1937, inclusive, total	Nov. 6, 1935-Nov. 30, 1936 inclusive, total
			Value	Total		
Morocco.....	11	I (1)	\$361.55	\$64,833.85	\$148.21	\$1,339.00
Mozambique.....		(4)	419.80			
		V (2)	14,052.50			
		(3)	50,000.00			
Netherlands.....	68	II	1,200.00	2,357,757.36	2,530,049.72	1,015,641.62
		III (1)	40,000.00			
		(2)	2,172.00			
		IV (1)	50.00			
		(2)	7.50			
		V (1)	540,252.50			
		(2)	353,857.87			
		(3)	1,387,585.00			
Netherlands Indies.....	59	VII (2)	32,632.49	10,053,357.81	3,686,731.15	1,504,886.97
		I (1)	24.36			
		(2)	208,312.00			
		(4)	908.03			
		(5)	959,000.00			
		III (1)	8,137,613.00			
		(2)	23,189.30			
		IV (1)	32,941.60			
		(2)	502.35			
		V (1)	204,275.00			
		(2)	121,392.17			
		(3)	365,200.00			
New Caledonia.....	10	I (1)	612.96	2,248.31	2,024.83	1,624.74
		(4)	1,635.35			
Newfoundland.....	26	I (1)	481.49	2,747.71	9,008.31	1,244.55
		(4)	461.22			
		IV (2)	115.00			
		V (2)	1,690.00			
New Guinea, Territory of.	15	I (1)	172.45	2,941.99	30,879.05	9,004.95
		(4)	69.44			
		IV (1)	323.00			
		(2)	172.10			
		V (2)	2,205.00			
New Hebrides.....	2	I (1)	86.24	202.24	739.40	173.00
		(4)	116.00			
New Zealand.....	88	I (1)	1,062.22	148,943.86	201,390.76	25,940.62
		(4)	1,890.96			
		IV (2)	459.10			
		V (1)	126,500.00			
		(2)	2,317.00			
		(3)	6,600.00			
		VII (1)	8,000.00			
		(2)	2,114.58			
Nicaragua.....	12	I (2)	1,600.00	73,459.40	90,057.60	107,634.32
		(4)	178.00			
		III (1)	40,554.00			
		IV (1)	34.00			
		(2)	593.00			
		V (1)	30,145.00			
		(2)	355.40			
Nigeria.....	4	I (1)	137.25	230.09	4.69	78.00
		(4)	62.84			
		IV (1)	30.00			
Northern Rhodesia.....	1	I (1)	34.45	34.45		19.00
Norway.....	46	I (1)	1,277.94			
		(2)	11.00	20,553.13	82,457.26	254,884.11
		(4)	1,484.87			
		IV (1)	53.98			
		(2)	80.79			
		V (1)	9,509.20			
		(2)	4,510.35			
		(3)	1,125.00			
		VII (2)	2,500.00			
Palestine.....	2	IV (1)	17.00	2,147.00		555.20
		V (1)	2,100.00			
		(2)	30.00			

Country of destination	Number of licenses issued	Category	Dec. 1, 1937-Nov. 30, 1938, inclusive		Dec. 1, 1936-Nov. 30, 1937, inclusive, total	Nov. 6, 1935-Nov. 30, 1936, inclusive, total
			Value	Total		
Panama-----	38	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1) (2)	\$618.00 2,141.75 5,010.66 299.75 8,500.00 1,525.00 1,500.00 2,550.40 7.50			
Paraguay-----	11	I (2) (4) IV (1) (2) V (2) (3)	73,625.00 73.27 1,516.55 4,377.00 400.00 4,900.00	\$22,153.06	\$35,404.54	\$39,233.89
Peru-----	48	I (2) (4) (5) III (1) (2) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1) (2)	62.00 826.00 205,755.00 837,480.00 1,570.00 4,110.70 552.00 3,325.00 63,703.24 69,769.00 69.86 39,820.80	84,891.82	86,573.15	1,179.00
Pitcairn Island-----	5	I (1) (4)	22.64 15.92	1,227,043.60	156,453.76	306,285.72
Poland-----	17	I (1) (2) (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3)	98.00 76.00 131.00 433.50 74.25 630,550.00 21,186.47 51,000.00	38.56		54.00
Portugal-----	38	I (3) (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3)	155.00 260.00 1,131.38 518.12 15,555.00 14,510.40 6,000.00	703,549.22	412,009.92	256,209.08
Portuguese Timor-----				38,129.90	27,313.00 10.00	12,783.05
Rumania-----	13	I (5) V (1) (2) (3)	10,785.00 555,000.00 19,683.50 78,300.00	663,768.50	548,778.00	6,903.00 17,700.00
Saudi Arabia-----						
Siam-----	262	I (1) (4) III (1) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3)	34.45 25.24 535,000.00 36,938.45 190.80 34,856.00 14,371.75 143,800.00	765,216.69	1,053,615.83	785,814.33
Southern Rhodesia-----	34	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (2)	1,244.06 950.88 94.60 26.00 65.00	2,380.54	1,497.11	1,697.00
South West Africa-----	1	I (4) IV (2)	5.07 9.08	14.15		61.00
Spain-----					329,500.00	112,386.00
Straits Settlements-----	12	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2)	95.60 233.89 871.25 17.13	1,217.87	4,621.35	2,474.64

Country of destination	Number of licenses issued	Category	Dec. 1, 1937-Nov. 30, 1938, inclusive		Dec. 1, 1936-Nov. 30, 1937, inclusive, total	Nov. 6, 1935-Nov. 30, 1936, inclusive, total
			Value	Total		
Sweden-----	45	I (1) (2) (4) III (1) IV (2) V (1) (2) (3)	\$61. 05 1,000. 00 1,718. 98 116,066. 00 5. 64 17,122. 48 55,023. 76 24,427. 52	\$215,425. 43	\$722,205. 46	\$58,930. 25
Switzerland-----	10	IV (1) V (1) (3) VII (2)	51. 00 126,850. 00 67,200. 00 500. 00	194,601. 00	243,103. 45 21. 00	7,636. 93 85. 00
Syria-----	1	IV (1)	23. 38	23. 38		
Tahiti-----	1	IV (2)	17. 00	17. 00		
Tanganyika Territory-----	1	I (4)	14. 00	14. 00		34. 00
Tasmania-----	1	V (1) (2)	2,500. 00 30. 00			
Tonga-----				2,530. 00		
Trinidad-----	28	I (4) IV (1) (2) V (2) (3)	28. 80 495. 51 279. 03 500. 00 33,000. 00	34,303. 34	55,739. 14	76,082. 00
Turkey-----	19	I (2) (3) (4) III (2) IV (1) V (2) (3)	241,655. 00 6,100. 00 5,400. 00 6,294. 00 78. 20 268,701. 50 67,000. 00	595,228. 70	4,971,137. 00	92,742. 00
Turks and Caicos Islands-----	1	IV (1) (2)	14. 88 2. 20	17. 08		
Union of South Africa-----	172	I (1) (2) (4) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3)	952. 83 37. 65 1,648. 66 2,757. 44 1,392. 30 49,045. 00 23,640. 35 181,500. 00	260,974. 23	522,366. 49	45,018. 22
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics-----	23	V (1) (2) (3) VII (2)	2,029,261. 00 120,593. 29 165,421. 20 47,898. 50	2,363,173. 99	2,383,425. 77	1,330,462. 83
Uruguay-----	5	I (4) IV (1) V (2)	326. 00 153. 00 1,985. 00	2,464. 00	134,504. 60	21,654. 23
Venezuela-----	142	I (1) (2) (4) III (1) IV (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3) VII (1) (2)	213. 62 19,637. 00 155. 91 70,425. 00 13,087. 37 1,347. 11 257,361. 00 49,412. 00 98,423. 50 15,055. 17 8,778. 00	533,895. 68	443,687. 37	35,972. 97 17. 85
Western Samoa-----						
Windward Islands-----	1	IV (1) (2)	25. 50 9. 15	34. 65	22. 22	109. 00
Yugoslavia-----	11	V (1) (2) (3)	286,500. 00 8,013. 60 10,500. 00	305,013. 60	174,550. 00	783,912. 00
Total-----	5,104			94,209,532. 23	45,076,316. 86	25,050,998. 94

The following table indicates the number of export licenses issued to each applicant registered with the Secretary of State pursuant to the provisions of section 2 of the joint resolution of August 31, 1935, and section 5 of the joint resolution of May 1, 1937, the categories and category subdivisions into which the shipments described in these licenses fall, the value thereof, and the total value of these shipments covered by the licenses issued to each applicant during the period December 1, 1937 to November 30, 1938 inclusive:

Applicant	Number of licenses issued	Category	Value	Total
Aerial Machine & Tool Corporation.....	4	III (2)	\$2,187.25	\$2,187.25
Aero Brokerage Service Company.....	5	V (1)	24,500.00	
		(2)	25.00	24,525.00
Aero Supply Mfg. Co., Inc.....	None			
Aeronautical Corporation of America.....	27	V (1)	24,594.00	
		(2)	484.75	
		(3)	1,650.00	26,728.75
Air Associates, Inc.....	65	V (1)	3,600.00	
		(2)	18,459.85	
		(3)	21,930.00	43,989.85
Aircooled Motors Corporation.....	6	V (2)	30.00	
		(3)	2,892.00	2,922.00
Air Cruisers, Inc.....	None			
Airplane Development Corporation.....	None			
Airplane Parts & Supplies, Inc.....	4	V (2)	63.00	
		(3)	31,920.00	31,983.00
Albo Trading Corporation.....	None			
Allison Engineering Co.....	None			
Aluminum Company of America.....	None			
Frank Ambrose, Inc.....	9	I (5)	5.00	
		V (1)	18,250.00	
		(2)	1,200.00	
		(3)	4,450.00	23,905.00
American Armament Corporation.....	14	I (1)	1,089.00	
		(3)	34,505.00	
		(4)	64,525.00	
		(5)	82,500.00	
		III (1)	180,000.00	
		V (1)	42,000.00	
		(2)	10,000.00	414,619.00
American Cyanamid and Chemical Corporation.....	30	VII (2)	20,692.41	20,692.41
American Motor Products Company.....	None			
Amtorg Trading Corporation.....	19	V (1)	1,941,761.00	
		(2)	105,593.29	
		(3)	165,421.20	2,212,775.49
Albert and J. M. Anderson Manufacturing Company.....	None			
Arrow Aircraft Corporation.....	1	V (2)	244.34	244.34
Atlas Powder Co.....	6	VII (1)	1,456.00	
		(2)	14,400.00	15,856.00
Austin Powder Company.....	None			
Aviation Equipment & Export, Inc.....	71	V (1)	106,350.00	
		(2)	25,776.20	
		(3)	92,333.50	224,459.70
Aviation Manufacturing Corporation (including Stinson Aircraft Division, formerly registered as a separate corporation).....	8	III (1)	1,200,000.00	
		V (1)	36,500.00	
		(2)	173,000.00	
		(3)	5,677.00	1,415,177.00
Charles H. Babb Company, formerly Charles H. Babb.....	41	I (1)	29.80	
		V (1)	49,000.00	
		(2)	2,577.97	
		(3)	40,913.00	92,520.77
A. Baldwin & Co., Inc.....	1	IV (1)	1,810.00	
		(2)	157.00	
		VII (1)	332.00	2,299.00

Applicant	Number of licenses issued	Category	Value	Total
Francis Bannerman Sons.....	None			
Barkley-Grow Aircraft Corporation.....	1	V (1)	\$37,500.00	\$37,500.00
Bath Iron Works Corporation.....	None			
Peter R. Beasley.....	None			
Beech Aircraft Corporation.....	22	V (1) (2) (3)	208,125.00 2,682.63 183,502.39	394,310.02
Bell Aircraft Corporation.....	None			
Bellanca Aircraft Corporation.....	7	III (1) V (1) (2)	40,000.00 166,407.00 3,140.00	209,547.00
Bendix Aviation Corporation, Bendix Products Division (formerly Bendix Products Corporation).....	12	V (2)	13,960.16	13,960.16
Bethlehem Engineering Export Corporation.....	None			
Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd.....	None			
Bethlehem Steel Co.....	None			
Boeing Aircraft Co.....	4	V (2)	36,144.75	36,144.75
Brewster Airplane Company.....	None			
Brewster Aeronautical Corporation.....	4	V (2)	384,059.90	384,059.90
Cairns Metals Corporation.....	None			
Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation.....	None			
Carp Export & Import Corporation.....	None			
Cessna Aircraft Company.....	6	V (2)	621.00	621.00
Chase Brass & Copper Co., Incorporated.....	None			
China Airmotive Co.....	None			
Chrysler Corporation.....	None			
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Co.....	664	I (2) (4) IV (1) (2)	772,299.63 1,905.00 410,722.14 2,055.15	1,186,981.92
Consolidated Aircraft Corporation.....	3	V (1) (2) (3)	87,500.00 20,500.00 22,000.00	130,000.00
Continental Credit Corporation.....	None			
Continental Motors Corporation.....	8	V (3)	16,574.50	16,574.50
The Corbitt Co.....	None			
Crucible Steel Company of America.....	None			
Cunningham-Hall Aircraft Corporation.....	None			
Curtiss-Wright Airplane Co.....	None			
Curtiss-Wright Corporation.....	83	I (2) (4) III (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3)	241,655.00 650.00 8,342,730.00 5,500.00 6,000.00 193,271.50 2,090,760.00	10,880,566.50
Curtiss-Wright Export Corporation.....	None			
Dart Manufacturing Corporation.....	None			
The Dicke Tool Co., Inc.....	None			
The Diebold Safe & Lock Company.....	None			
R. L. Dineley.....	None			
Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.....	None			
Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc.....	37	I (2) III (1) (2) V (1) (2) (3)	1,000.00 2,159,546.00 1,570.00 3,361,869.00 277,013.74 11,253.00	5,812,251.74
The Dow Chemical Company.....	None			
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.....	186	VII (1) (2)	83,741.95 432,227.65	515,969.60
Eastman Kodak Company.....	None			
Eclipse Aviation Corporation.....	None			
Edo Aircraft Corporation.....	16	V (2)	17,770.25	17,770.25
Egyptian Powder Company.....	None			
Electric Boat Company.....	None			
Elevator Supplies Co., Inc.....	None			
Engineering and Research Corporation.....	None			
Equitable Powder Mfg. Co.....	None			
Everell Foreign Corporation (absorbed by Everell Propeller Corporation, 9/1/38).....	3	V (2)	525.00	525.00
Everell Propeller Corporation.....	5	V (2)	1,030.00	1,030.00
Export Consolidated Companies.....	None			
Fahlin Aircraft Co.....	None			

Applicant	Number of licenses issued	Category	Value	Total
Fairchild Aircraft Corporation.....	7	V (1) (2) (3)	\$51,056.00 444.00 4,800.00	\$56,300.00
Fairchild Aviation, Inc.....	42	V (1) (2) (3)	157,950.00 2,664.60 7,500.00	
The Fay-Egan Manufacturing Co.....	None			168,114.60
Federal Laboratories, Inc.....	22	I (2) (4) (5) IV (1) (2) VI (2)	47,445.00 120.00 206,795.00 75.00 196.00 1,770.00	
Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co.....	None			256,401.00
Fleetwings, Inc.....	None			
Flottorp Propeller Company.....	15	V (2) (3)	671.50 258.00	929.50
Ford Motor Co.....	None			
J. L. Galef.....	10	I (1) IV (1)	2,450.00 96.80	2,546.80
Gerardo G. Garcia.....	None			
Gardner Propeller Company.....	None			
Gar Wood Industries, Inc.....	None			
Gillies Aviation Corporation.....	2	V (1) (2)	68,600.00 3,893.85	72,493.85
The B. F. Goodrich Company.....	5	V (2)	1,024.89	
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.....	None			1,024.89
The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.....	33	V (2)	16,858.30	
Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation.....	None			16,858.30
Great Lakes Aircraft Corporation.....	None			
Griffin & Howe, Inc.....	22	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2)	4,038.00 512.25 351.00 105.75	5,007.00
Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation.....	7	V (1) (2)	110,000.00 61,531.00	
Guiberson Diesel Engine Co.....	None			171,531.00
D. Hadjopoulos & Co.....	None			
Hall-Aluminum Aircraft Corporation.....	None			
Hanover Sales Corporation.....	None			
Harrington & Richardson Arms Co.....	57	I (1) IV (1)	500.00 2,835.90	3,335.90
Harrisburg Steel Corporation.....	None			
Hartzell Industries, Inc.; Doing business as Hartzell Propeller Co.....	7	V (2)	522.00	522.00
Hayes Industries, Inc.....	6	V (2)	7,137.80	
Hercules Powder Co.....	76	I (4) VII (1) (2)	10.00 19,571.73 449,721.69	469,303.42
William M. Hochgraf, Agent for The Conduit Trad- ing Co., Ltd.....	17	I (2) III (1) (2) V (2) (3)	208,187.50 3,544,765.00 11,944.25 192,210.50 101,142.50	
Howard Aircraft Corporation.....	None			4,058,249.75
Hunter Manufacturing Corporation.....	None			
Imperial Export Trading Corporation (formerly Kaydee Export Trading Corporation).....	None			
Interamerican Aerotravel & Supplies, Inc.....	22	V (1) (2) (3)	65,000.00 31,803.00 58,494.00	
The Intercontinent Corporation.....	21	I (1) (2) II III (1) (2) IV (1) (2) V (2) (3)	40.00 95,400.00 20,000.00 1,030,782.00 51.00 205.00 140,065.55 160,243.00	155,97.00
				1,446,786.55

Applicant	Number of licenses issued	Category	Value	Total
Interstate Aircraft and Engineering Corporation.....	None			
Samuel Jackson's Sons, Inc.....	2	I (3)	\$4,370.00	
		(4)	10,811.00	
		(5)	19,452.25	
		VII (1)	1,000.00	\$35,633.25
Jacobs Aircraft Engine Company.....	9	V (2)	561.00	
		(3)	25,118.40	
Iver Johnson's Arms & Cycle Works.....	87	IV (1)	4,775.45	4,775.45
Frank Sheridan Jonas.....	None			
Kellett Autogiro Corporation.....	None			
The Kilgore Manufacturing Company.....	None			
The King Powder Company, Inc.....	None			
Kinner Airplane & Motor Corporation, Ltd.....	8	V (2)	200.00	
		(3)	197,450.00	
				197,650.00
Koppers Company.....	None			
The Lake Erie Chemical Co.....	1	VI (2)	No Value	
Lansdowne Steel & Iron Co.....	None			
The LeBlond Aircraft Engine Corporation (became a division of Rearwin Airplanes, 4/2/38).....	None			
Lenape Aircraft & Motors, Inc.....	None			
Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.....	90	III (1)	17,000,000.00	
		V (1)	5,001,994.50	
		(2)	1,149,188.10	
		(3)	897,620.00	24,048,802.60
H. Guy Loverin.....	None			
Luscombe Airplane Corporation, formerly Luscombe Airplane Development Corporation.....	5	V (1)	16,150.00	16,150.00
The Marlin Firearms Company.....	10	I (1)	103.52	103.52
Marmon-Herrington Co., Inc.....	1	(2)	200.00	200.00
Richard Coke Marshall, Jr.....	None			
The Glenn L. Martin Co.....	20	I (2)	210,037.00	
		(4)	40.00	
		(5)	362,500.00	
		III (1)	10,500,113.00	
		(2)	25,301.13	
		V (2)	230,647.53	
		(3)	11,000.00	11,339,638.66
Mauldin Aircraft.....	9	V (1)	15,800.00	
		(2)	475.00	
		(3)	1,800.00	
				18,075.00
Maynard-Di Cesare Propeller Corporation.....	1	V (3)	550.00	550.00
McCauley Aviation Corporation.....	None			
Harold J. McLaughlin.....	None			
Menasco Manufacturing Company.....	2	V (3)	3,400.00	3,400.00
Mercury Aircraft, Inc.....	None			
The Midvale Co.....	None			
Miller Aircraft Corporation.....	None			
Milwaukee Parts Corporation.....	None			
Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd.....	1	V (2)	9,927.00	
		(3)	6,400.00	
				16,327.00
Mitsui & Co., Ltd.....	10	V (2)	2,226,403.00	2,226,403.00
Molded Insulation Co.....	None			
Monocoupe Corporation.....	2	V (2)	250.00	250.00
Moore Eastwood & Co.....	None			
Munitions and Ordnance Company, Incorporated.....	None			
National Fireworks, Inc.....	None			
National Forge & Ordnance Co.....	1	I (3)	19,000.00	19,000.00
National Tube Co.....	None			
Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co.....	None			
New York Shipbuilding Corporation.....	None			
Niagara Chlorine Products Corp.....	None			
Lewis Nixon.....	None			
Carl L. Norden, Inc.....	None			
North American Aviation, Inc.....	19	I (2)	19,575.00	
		III (1)	9,832,397.00	
		(2)	2,172.00	
		V (2)	72,870.00	9,927,014.00
The Northrop Corporation (became a division of Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc., 12/14/37).....	None			
Okura & Co.....	20	I (4)	170,022.60	
		III (1)	1,484,200.00	
		V (1)	1,803,000.00	
		(2)	194,276.65	
		(3)	204,620.00	
				3,856,119.25

Applicant	Number of licenses issued	Category	Value	Total
Olin Corporation.....	None			
L. Oppleman, Inc.....	None			
Pacific Air motive Corporation, Ltd.....	5	V (3)	\$12,700.00	\$12,700.00
Pacific Gun Sight Co.....	2	I (1)	67.25	
		IV (2)	14.13	
		VII (1)	3.40	
Pan American Aviation Supply Corporation.....	99	V (1)	754,550.00	84.78
		(2)	24,392.00	
		(3)	220,590.00	
				999,532.00
Pennsylvania Coal Products Company.....	None			
Pennsylvania Forge Corporation.....	None			
Philippine Trading Company.....	None			
Piper Aircraft Corporation.....	111	V (1)	102,914.94	
		(2)	2,633.80	
		(3)	8,441.07	
				113,989.81
Pitcairn Autogiro Co.....	None			
Pittsburgh Screw & Bolt Corporation.....	None			
Pollak Manufacturing Company.....	None			
Porterfield Aircraft and Engineering Corporation of America.....	None			
Porterfield Aircraft Corporation.....	1	V (2)	1,400.00	1,400.00
Ranger Engineering Corporation.....	None			
Rearwin Airplanes.....	18	V (1)	38,500.00	
		(2)	1,917.50	
		(3)	5,100.00	
				45,517.50
Remington Arms Co., Inc.....	630	I (1)	4,878.37	
		(2)	760.60	
		(4)	168,927.10	
		IV (2)	110,105.96	
				284,672.03
Riera, Zumeta & Tous, Inc.....	None			
Brias Roxas, Inc.....	None			
The Ryan Aeronautical Co.....	11	III (1)	61,000.00	
		V (1)	109,687.00	
		(2)	1,382.00	
		(3)	7,600.00	
				179,669.00
Savage Arms Corporation.....	463	I (1)	30,061.47	
		(4)	13,489.80	
		IV (1)	42.04	
				43,593.31
Schlumberger Well Surveying Corporation.....	1	VII (1)	80.00	80.00
Security Aircraft Corporation.....	None			
R. F. Sedgley, Inc.....	9	I (1)	33,456.00	
		(2)	4,000.00	
		IV (2)	7.50	
				37,463.50
Sensenich Bros.....	11	V (2)	700.00	700.00
Service Machine Company.....	None			
Service Tool & Engineering Company.....	None			
Seven Seas Trading Company.....	None			
Seversky Aircraft Corporation.....	None			
J. Bushnell Smith.....	None			
Smith & Wesson, Inc.....	144	I (4)	.14	
		IV (1)	659,525.41	
		(2)	670.63	
				660,196.18
Spartan Aircraft Company.....	2	V (1)	6,800.00	6,800.00
Sperry Gyroscope Co., Inc.....	None			
Spriess Tool & Manufacturing Co., Inc.....	None			
St. Louis Aircraft Corporation.....	None			
Star Machine Manufacturers, Inc.....	None			
The Stearman Aircraft Co. (Became a Division of the Boeing Airplane Co., 8/19/38).....	None			
Stearman-Hammond Aircraft Corporation.....	None			
The Steel Products Engineering Co.....	None			
Stinson Aircraft Corporation.....	27	V (1)	170,500.00	
		(2)	10,691.00	
				181,191.00
Stoeger Arms Corporation, formerly A. F. Stoeger, Inc.....	19	I (1)	371.75	
		(4)	655.54	
		IV (1)	32.00	
		(2)	36.64	
		VII (1)	135.69	
				1,232.02

Applicant	Number of licenses issued	Category	Value	Total
The Story-Gawley Company, Inc.	1	V (2)	\$60.00	\$60.00
Taylor Aircraft Company, Taken over Dec. 6, 1937, by Piper Aircraft Corporation	3	V (1) (2)	1,500.00 151.00	1,651.00
Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel Co.	None			
Taylor-Young Airplane Co.	21	V (1) (2)	20,056.13 541.43	20,597.56
Tredegart Co.	None			
Tri American Aviation, Inc.	2	V (2)	700.00	700.00
Trojan Powder Company	None			
Preston Tucker	None			
United Air Lines Transport Corporation	3	V (2)	2,530.00	2,530.00
United Aircraft Corporation	78	III (1) V (2) (3)	70,000.00 485,270.00 1,718,110.00	2,273,380.00
United Aircraft Exports Corporation (dissolved and absorbed by United Aircraft Corporation July 1, 1933)	123	V (1) (2) (3)	145,000.00 724,770.00 1,441,090.00	2,310,860.00
United Aircraft Products, Inc.	None			
United Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Corporation	None			
United States Cartridge Co.	None			
United States Ordnance Co.	1	I (3)	2,500.00	2,500.00
U. S. Ordnance Engineers, Inc.	6	I (5) VI (2)	758,085.00 3,000.00	761,085.00
United States Powder Company	None			
United States Steel Products Company	2	I (5) II	58,425.00 1,200.00	59,625.00
The Vimalert Company, Ltd.	1	V (3)	4,355.00	4,355.00
Raymond Voyes (Taken over 7/21/38 by Export Consolidated Companies)	None			
Waco Aircraft Co.	38	III (1) V (1) (2)	40,554.00 340,630.00 13,598.50	394,782.50
Wah Chang Trading Corporation	12	I (2) (5) III (1) V (1) (2) (3) VII (2)	57,515.75 174,500.00 1,404,484.25 66,080.00 340,010.75 280,053.31 34,000.00	2,356,644.06
The Warner Aircraft Corporation	13	V (2) (3)	1,110.32 6,055.00	7,165.32
Wedell Williams Air Service Corporation	None			
Eric Wedemeyer	None			
Western Cartridge Company	72	I (1) (4) IV (2)	7.00 7,742.21 938.35	8,687.56
Western Powder Manufacturing Co., (Taken over 4/13/38 by the Olin Corporation)	None			
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.	None			
The White Motor Company	None			
Edgar Widin, trading as Widin Metal Goods Co.	None			
Chas. H. Williams & Associates	2	IV (1)	4,038.00	4,038.00
Winchester Repeating Arms Company	1,122	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2)	46,534.16 52,384.00 1,779.71 57,367.84	158,065.71
Rudolph Wolf, Inc.	None			
Wright Aeronautical Corporation	10	V (3)	453,677.00	453,677.00
York Safe and Lock Company	None			
Total	5,104			94,209,532.23

In compliance with article II of the convention between the United States and Cuba to suppress smuggling, signed at Habana, March 11, 1926, which reads in part as follows:

"The High Contracting Parties agree that clearance of shipments of merchandise by water, air, or land, from any of the ports of either country to a port of entry of the other country, shall be denied when such shipment comprises articles the importation of which is prohibited or restricted in the country to which such shipment is destined, unless in this last case there has been a compliance with the requisites demanded by the laws of both countries."

and in view of the fact that the laws of Cuba restrict the importation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war of all kinds by requiring an import permit for each shipment, export licenses for shipments of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to Cuba were, in accordance with the provisions of the President's proclamation of June 29, 1934 required during the period covered by this report for the articles enumerated below in addition to the articles enumerated in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937.

(1) Arms and small arms using ammunition of caliber .22 or less, other than those classed as toys.

(2) Spare parts of arms and small arms of all kinds and calibers, other than those classed as toys, and of guns and machine guns.

(3) Ammunition for the arms and small arms under (1) above.

(4) Sabers, swords, and military machetes with cross-guard hilts.

(5) Explosives as follows: Explosive powders of all kinds for all purposes; nitrocellulose having a nitrogen content of 12 percent or less; diphenylamine; dynamite of all kinds; nitroglycerine; alkaline nitrates (ammonium, potassium, and sodium nitrate); nitric acid; nitrobenzene (essence or oil of mirbane); sulphur; sulphuric acid; chlorate of potash; and acetones.

(6) Tear gas ($C_6H_5COCH_2Cl$) and other similar nontoxic gases and apparatus designed for the storage or the projection of such gases.

The table printed below indicates the number of licenses issued during the period December 1, 1937, to November 30, 1938, inclusive, for exportation to Cuba of the articles and commodities listed above and the value of the shipments authorized. This data is exclusive of those licenses revoked for which appropriate deduction has been made:

Number of licenses	Sections	Value	Total
370	(1)	\$12,925.42	\$308,746.90
	(2)	3,682.86	
	(3)	68,780.60	
	(5)	223,114.42	
	(6)	243.60	

During the period covered by this report two licenses authorizing the exportation to Cuba of these articles and commodities valued at \$713.40 were revoked. These revocations were in each case made at the request of the exporter.

CHAPTER V

ARMS IMPORT LICENSES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1938

A total of 179 import licenses was issued during the period December 1, 1937, to November 30, 1938. The value of the shipments described therein amounted to \$549,348.27. Five import licenses covering shipments valued at \$71,626.65 were revoked leaving a net total of \$477,721.62. These revocations were in each case made at the request of the importer. During the preceding twelve months period, covered by the Board's Second Annual Report, 79 import licenses were issued, the shipments described therein being valued at \$326,539.34. On March 4, 1938, two of these import licenses covering shipments valued at \$67,000.00 were revoked, leaving a net total of \$259,539.34. There was, therefore, compared with the previous year an increase of 97 in the number of licenses issued and an increase of \$218,182.28 in the value of the shipments for the import of which licenses were issued during the period covered by the present report.

These figures and those which follow in this section with respect to the period December 1, 1937, to November 30, 1938, include the import licenses which were issued by the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands, to whom, acting individually rather than in his official capacity, there has been delegated by the Secretary of State, with the approval of the President, the authority to grant to persons resident in the Philippine Islands, who are registered with the Secretary of State under the terms of section 2 of the joint resolution of August 31, 1935, or of section 5 of the joint resolution of May 1, 1937, licenses for the export and import of arms, ammunition, and implements of war. This procedure was adopted under the authority conferred on the Secretary of State by section 2 of the joint resolution of Congress approved August 31, 1935, to promulgate such rules and regulations with regard to the enforcement of that section as he might deem necessary to carry out its provisions, in order to avoid the hardship which would undoubtedly result if exporters and importers in the Philippine Islands were required to apply to the Secretary of State in Washington for a license to export or to import each shipment of arms, ammunition, and implements of war which they desire to make. No export licenses have been issued by the United States High Commissioner to the Philippine Islands under this procedure.

The following table compares the value by category and category subdivisions, as set forth in the President's proclamations of September 25, 1935, April 10, 1936, and May 1, 1937, of the shipments described in the import licenses issued during the periods November 6, 1935 to November 30, 1936 inclusive (revised since publication in the Board's First Annual Report dated December 1, 1936), December 1, 1936 to November 30, 1937 inclusive (revised since publication in the Board's Second Annual Report dated December 1, 1937) and December 1, 1937 to November 30, 1938 inclusive.

Category		Dec. 1, 1937, to Nov. 30, 1938, incl.	Dec. 1, 1936, to Nov. 30, 1937, incl.	Nov. 6, 1935, to Nov. 30, 1936, incl.
Category I	(1)-----	\$2,433.40	\$530.00	\$1,558.00
	(2)-----	17,094.45	1,781.69	808.00
	(3)-----	3,375.00	25,500.00	-----
	(4)-----	12,434.97	35,828.40	553.94
	(5)-----	1,035.80	-----	-----
III	(1)-----	106,042.00	25,200.00	-----
	(2)-----	1,836.10	1,200.00	-----
IV	(1)-----	3,036.01	1,544.44	45.90
	(2)-----	1,810.65	7,340.38	797.00
V	(1)-----	19,150.00	105,000.00	10,000.00
	(2)-----	18,640.00	22,162.00	3,455.00
	(3)-----	288,258.91	33,434.43	10,900.00
VII	(1)-----	2,519.83	-----	-----
	(2)-----	4.50	18.00	-----
Total-----		477,721.62	259,539.34	28,117.84

The table printed below indicates the countries of origin, the number of licenses issued authorizing importations therefrom, the categories and category subdivisions of the President's proclamations into which the importations fall, the value thereof and the total value authorized for import from each country during the 12 months covered by this report, as compared with corresponding total values of importations authorized during the periods covered by the two preceding annual reports of the Board.

Country of origin	Number of licenses issued	Category	Dec 1, 1937-Nov. 30, 1938, inclusive		Dec. 1, 1936- Nov. 30, 1937, inclusive, total	Nov. 6, 1935- Nov. 30, 1936, inclusive, total
			Value	Total		
Argentina-----	4	I (5) III (1) V (3)	\$800.00 15,000.00 3,000.00	\$18,800.00 62.00	\$20,943.87 480.00	\$9,061.00 1,448.00
Austria-----	1	I (1)	62.00			
Bahamas-----	1	V (2) (3)	100.00 400.00	500.00	-----	-----
Belgium-----	16	I (2) (4) IV (1) (2)	6,000.00 855.00 569.83 1,415.00			
Bolivia-----	1	IV (1) (2)	112.20 92.42	8,839.83	6,045.06	770.90
Brazil-----	4	III (1) V (2) (3)	40,000.00 1,000.00 2,200.00	204.62	-----	-----
Canada-----	19	I (1) (2) (3) (4) IV (1) V (2) (3) VII (1) (2)	65.00 225.00 1,600.00 15.00 600.00 6,225.00 17,332.00 1,480.00 4.50			
				43,200.00	-----	11.00
				27,546.50	13,420.43	2,561.00 1,000.00
Chile-----						
China-----	2	I (2) III (1)	1,257.95 51,042.00	52,299.95	5,354.00	210.00
Colombia-----						
Cuba-----	3	I (3) (4) IV (1)	175.00 100.00 35.00	310.00	1,520.00 15.00	-----
Curaçao-----						

Country of origin	Number of licenses issued	Category	Dec. 1, 1937-Nov. 30, 1938, inclusive		Dec. 1, 1936-Nov. 30, 1937, inclusive, total	Nov. 6, 1935-Nov. 30, 1936, inclusive, total
			Value	Total		
Czechoslovakia.....	2	I (1) V (2)	\$35. 00 260. 00	\$345. 00	\$24, 259. 00 400. 00	\$875. 00
Denmark.....	2	I (2) (4)	4, 007. 50 150. 00			
Egypt.....	1	V (1)	2, 500. 00	2, 500. 00		
El Salvador.....	1	V (2)	500. 00	500. 00		
Finland.....	11	I (2) (4)	1, 200. 00 499. 59	19, 143. 29	8, 364. 42	780. 94
France.....		IV (2) V (3) VII (1)	3. 87 16, 400. 00 1, 039. 83			
Germany.....	46	I (1) (4) IV (1) (2) V (2) (3)	833. 40 2, 756. 46 1, 492. 32 277. 36 7, 393. 00 86, 621. 91	99, 379. 45		
Great Britain & Northern Ireland.....	19	I (1) (2) (4) (5) III (2) IV (1) (2) V (2) (3)	923. 00 1, 500. 00 2, 620. 50 223. 80 1, 633. 10 37. 50 22. 00 1, 025. 00 18, 200. 00	26, 184. 90	10, 524. 28 1, 000. 00 26. 00 400. 00	274. 50
Greece.....	1	V (3)	5, 000. 00	5, 000. 00		
Guatemala.....	1	I (1)	300. 00	300. 00		
Haiti.....	1	V (3)	7, 000. 00	7, 000. 00		
India.....	2	I (1) (2) (4) (5) IV (1)	150. 00 330. 00 15. 00 12. 00 10. 00	517. 00 75. 00		
Ireland.....	1	I (2)	75. 00			
Italy.....	13	I (1) (3) (4) V (1) (2) (3)	15. 00 1, 600. 00 209. 00 4, 400. 00 605. 00 4, 700. 00	11, 529. 00	131, 369. 86	1, 225. 00
Liberia.....	6	I (4) III (2) V (2) (3)	1, 404. 00 90. 00 275. 00 110, 280. 00	112, 049. 00	3, 500. 00	
Netherlands.....	1	V (3)	7, 000. 00	7, 000. 00		
Newfoundland.....	4	I (4) V (3)	24. 92 5, 625. 00	5, 649. 92	2, 002. 20	100. 50
Norway.....	1	I (4)	532. 00	532. 00		
Paraguay.....	1	V (2)	352. 00	352. 00	14, 610. 00	
Peru.....	2	V (1) (2)	12, 250. 00 200. 00	12, 450. 00		
Poland.....	3	I (2) (4) III (2) IV (1)	2, 499. 00 63. 50 113. 00 179. 16	2, 854. 66	41. 75 1, 000. 00 13. 47	
Portugal.....	2	I (4)	3, 240. 00	3, 240. 00		
Siam.....	1	V (2)	700. 00	700. 00	250. 00	
Sweden.....	1	V (3)	4, 500. 00	4, 500. 00		
Switzerland.....	174			477, 721. 62	259, 539. 34	28, 117. 84
Turkey.....	2	I (4)	3, 240. 00	3, 240. 00		
Union of South Africa.....	1	V (2)	700. 00	700. 00		
Yugoslavia.....	1	V (3)	4, 500. 00	4, 500. 00		
Total.....	174			477, 721. 62	259, 539. 34	28, 117. 84

The following table indicates the number of import licenses issued to each applicant registered with the Secretary of State pursuant to the provisions of section 2 of the joint resolution of August 31, 1935, and section 5 of the joint resolution of May 1, 1937, the categories and category subdivisions within the terms of which the shipments described therein fall, the value thereof, and the total value of the shipments covered by the licenses issued to each applicant during the period December 30, 1937, to November 30, 1938, inclusive:

Applicant	Number of licenses issued	Category	Value	Total
Air Associates, Inc.-----	1	V (2)	\$25.00	\$25.00
Aircooled Motors Corporation-----	2	V (3)	1,132.00	1,132.00
Frank Ambrose, Inc.-----	1	V (2)	100.00	
		(3)	400.00	
				500.00
American Armament Corporation-----	6	I (3)	3,375.00	
		(4)	195.00	
				3,570.00
Aviation Equipment & Export, Inc.-----	17	III (2)	90.00	
		V (1)	12,250.00	
		(2)	980.00	
		(3)	98,546.91	
				111,866.91
Aviation Manufacturing Corporation-----	1	III (1)	40,000.00	40,000.00
Charles H. Babb Co., formerly Charles H. Babb-----	5	I (1)	85.00	
		V (1)	6,400.00	
		(2)	100.00	
		(3)	500.00	
				7,085.00
Bendix Aviation Corporation, Bendix Products Division, formerly Bendix Products Corporation-----	1	V (2)	260.00	260.00
Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co.-----	13	I (2)	75.00	
		(4)	3,481.00	
		IV (1)	345.06	
		(2)	92.42	
				3,993.48
Curtiss-Wright Corporation-----	19	I (2)	13,506.50	
		(4)	3,868.50	
		(5)	800.00	
		III (1)	15,000.00	
		(2)	113.00	
		V (2)	900.00	
		(3)	109,500.00	
				143,688.00
R. L. Dineley-----	3	I (4)	81.96	
		IV (2)	271.36	
				353.32
Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc.-----	1	V (2)	275.00	275.00
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.-----	3	VII (2)	4.50	4.50
Fairchild Aviation, Inc.-----	2	V (3)	9,780.00	9,780.00
Federal Laboratories, Inc.-----	3	I (2)	425.00	
		IV (1)	75.00	
				500.00
J. L. Galef-----	2	I (4)	2,457.00	2,457.00
Griffin and Howe, Inc.-----	15	I (1)	1,499.40	
		(4)	438.92	
		IV (1)	221.80	
		(2)	22.00	
				2,182.12
Hercules Powder Co.-----	1	VII (1)	1,475.00	1,475.00
Lockheed Aircraft Corporation-----	1	I (2)	1,000.00	
		(4)	95.00	
		(5)	192.50	
		III (2)	1,458.10	
				2,745.60
Mauldin Aircraft-----	2	V (1)	500.00	
		(2)	325.00	
		(3)	200.00	
				1,025.00
North American Aviation, Inc.-----	3	I (2)	500.00	
		(4)	7.00	
		(5)	31.30	
		III (1)	25,000.00	
		(2)	175.00	
				25,713.30
L. Oppleman, Inc.-----	1	IV (2)	1,415.00	1,415.00
Pan American Aviation Supply Corporation-----	14	V (2)	1,452.00	
		(3)	67,200.00	
				68,652.00

Applicant	Number of licenses issued	Category	Value	Total
Philippine Trading Co.-----	18	IV (1)	\$1,621.24	\$1,621.24
Brias Roxas, Inc.-----	1	IV (1)	160.41	160.41
Schlumberger Well Surveying Corporation-----	3	VII (1)	1,039.83	1,039.83
R. F. Sedgley, Inc.-----	1	I (1)	300.00	300.00
Stinson Aircraft Corporation-----	1	V (2)	6,000.00	6,000.00
Stoeger Arms Corporation, formerly A. F. Stoeger, Inc.	20	I (1)	534.00	
		(2)	330.00	
		(4)	1,830.59	
		(5)	12.00	
		IV (1)	612.50	
		(2)	9.87	
Tri American Aviation, Inc.-----	1	V (3)	1,000.00	3,328.96
United Aircraft Corporation-----	3	V (2)	1,025.00	1,000.00
United Aircraft Exports Corporation, dissolved and absorbed by the United Aircraft Corporation, July 1, 1938.-----	4	V (2)	7,198.00	1,025.00
Wah Chang Trading Corporation-----	1	I (2)	1,257.95	
		III (1)	26,042.00	7,198.00
Western Cartridge Co.-----	1	VII (1)	5.00	27,299.95
Winchester Repeating Arms Co.-----	3	I (1)	15.00	5.00
		(4)	30.00	
				45.00
Total-----	174			477,721.62

CHAPTER VI

ADVANTAGES OF THE SYSTEM OF ARMS EXPORT LICENSES

The system of export licenses for arms, ammunition, and implements of war established by section 2 of the joint resolution of August 31, 1935, and amended and extended by section 5 of the joint resolution of May 1, 1937, has continued to be of great value to the executive branch of the Government in enabling it to enforce efficiently the restrictions on the exportation of those articles which have been in effect during the 12 months covered by this report. The fact that the exportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war is subject to license at all times and that the United States customs authorities therefore habitually supervise strictly the exportation of these articles renders more certain and thorough the enforcement of embargoes imposed on such exportations from time to time and of other special restrictions on exportation imposed under existing laws.

The system of export licenses, moreover, enables the executive branch of the Government to observe closely the effect of policies which it may adopt in regard to the exportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war, such as that which it pursued on and after June 11, 1938, of discouraging the export of aircraft, aircraft armament, aircraft engines, aircraft parts, aircraft accessories, aerial bombs and torpedoes to countries the armed forces of which are engaged in the bombing of civilian populations from the air. This policy was first expressed by the Secretary of State in a press conference on June 11, 1938. At this conference the Secretary declared that he had made repeated public statements condemning the bombing of civilian populations. He said that he was continuing to maintain that position and to declare to everybody that this Government does condemn the bombing of civilian populations or its material encouragement. He declared that he was saying this abroad and saying it at home to the American people and especially to the manufacturers of bombing planes.

In furtherance of this policy, the Department of State on July 1, 1938, addressed to all manufacturers and exporters of aircraft and aircraft parts, registered with the Secretary of State pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the joint resolution of Congress approved May 1, 1937, a circular letter which read as follows:

"As some misunderstanding appears to have arisen as to the purport of the statement made by the Secretary of State in his press conference on June 11 in regard to bombing civilian populations from the air, I am addressing this letter in regard to the matter to all persons and companies registered as manufacturers or exporters of airplanes or aeronautical equipment.

"In view of the fact that the Secretary's statement definitely condemned bombing of civilian populations from the air, it should be clear to all concerned that the Government of the United States is strongly opposed to the sale of airplanes or aeronautical equipment

which would materially aid or encourage that practice in any countries in any part of the world. Therefore, in view of this policy, the Department would with great regret issue any licenses authorizing exportation, direct or indirect, of any aircraft, aircraft armament, aircraft engines, aircraft parts, aircraft accessories, aerial bombs or torpedoes to countries the armed forces of which are making use of airplanes for attack upon civilian populations.

"Should any manufacturer or exporter have already entered into contractual obligations, of which he finds it impossible to divest himself, to sell or export airplanes or aeronautical equipment, for which licenses have been issued or for which he has heretofore intended to apply for licenses, to any country which is engaged in bombing civilian populations from the air, it is suggested that he may wish to inform the Department of the terms of that contract before applying for licenses to export pursuant to it or before exporting under licenses already issued."

It may be added that American manufacturers and exporters of aircraft, aircraft armament, aircraft engines, aircraft parts, aircraft accessories, aerial bombs or torpedoes, with only one outstanding exception, have conformed to this policy and that by the date of this report applications for license to export these articles and materials to countries the armed forces of which are engaged in the bombing of civilian populations from the air had virtually ceased to be presented to the Secretary of State.

During the entire period covered by this report the exportation of arms to Spain has been prohibited by a joint resolution of Congress. It is the belief of the Board that no arms exported from the United States subsequent to January 8, 1937, have reached the rebel forces in Spain. There have, however, been a few cases of illegal exportation of arms to that part of Spain under the control of the Government. These cases are described in the following chapter. Numerous efforts since January 8, 1937, to export arms to third countries with the intention of ultimate transshipment to Spain in violation of United States law have been frustrated by the operation of the export licensing system instituted by the Neutrality Act.

Throughout the entire period covered by this report, special restrictions continued to be in effect in respect to the exportation of arms to China, Cuba, Honduras, and Nicaragua. A statement of these restrictions is to be found under Part VI of the pamphlet *International Traffic in Arms*, which is quoted in chapter II of this report.

Another marked benefit of the system of export licenses has been that the United States Government is now in possession of complete and current information in regard to the exact quantities of arms, ammunition, and implements of war which leave the country, the country of destination of each shipment, and the identity of the exporters. The Secretary of State continues to release each month to the press a summary of the export and import licenses which have been issued. Since June 1938, moreover, he has included in these summaries information in regard to actual exports of arms, ammunition, and implements of war made under export licenses which he has previously issued. Copies of these summaries are made available not only to the press and to the Government departments but are distributed to interested persons throughout the country.

CHAPTER VII

VIOLATIONS AND ATTEMPTED VIOLATIONS OF THE LEGAL RESTRICTIONS ON THE EXPORT OF ARMS

In both the first and the second annual reports of the Board a chapter was devoted to discussion of certain cases involving violations or attempted violations of the laws and regulations governing the international traffic in arms, ammunition, and implements of war with which the Department of State and the Department of Justice had recently been concerned. Certain of these cases continue to be of interest to both Departments, and activity in respect of them has continued during the past year.

1. UNITED STATES *v.* CURTISS-WRIGHT EXPORT CORPORATION, ET AL.

The situation with respect to the Curtiss-Wright companies was described in the first and second annual reports, but important developments have occurred since the publication of the second annual report.

As stated in the previous reports, on January 27, 1936, an indictment for conspiracy to sell 15 machine guns to Bolivia in violation of the joint resolution of May 28, 1934, and the Presidential proclamation issued May 28, 1934, was found under section 88 of title 18, United States Code, against the Curtiss-Wright Export Corporation and certain corporations and individuals. A demurrer to this indictment was sustained by the District Court. The Government took the case to the Supreme Court of the United States which, on December 21, 1936, sustained the indictment and held in a decision enunciating principles of great importance with respect to the conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States that the Joint Resolution was not an invalid delegation of legislative power (*U. S. v. Curtiss-Wright Export Corporation, et al.*, 299 U. S. 304).

In March 1937, Mr. Martin Conboy and Mr. Francis W. H. Adams, who had been conducting the investigation, resigned as Special Assistants to the Attorney General, and the Attorney General thereafter appointed to succeed them Mr. J. C. B. Ehringhaus and Mr. Francis H. Horan.

The new counsel presented further evidence to the Federal Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York, and on December 21, 1937 the Grand Jury returned thirteen indictments under the joint resolution of May 28, 1934.

A. Four of these indictments are grouped around one general situation: One indictment alleges the sale to Bolivia of four unarmed Condor bombing type planes; the second and third relate to two separate shipments of bomb racks, and the fourth alleges the sale of four *armed* Condors. It is understood that the general theory on which the indictments were drafted was that the transfer of the planes without bomb racks and each of the two shipments of bomb

racks was a separate transaction in violation of law, and that the transfer of the planes and the contemporaneous transfer of bomb racks for the planes might be viewed as one illegal whole.

The planes involved were flown as a squadron from Patterson, Louisiana, to Lima, Peru, by American pilots in April 1935. At that point they were grounded by the Peruvian authorities at the request of the United States Government.

The defendants in the four indictments just mentioned are: Curtiss-Wright Export Corporation, Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Co., Inc., Curtiss-Wright Airplane Company, Ralph S. Damon, John S. Allard, Clarence W. Webster, and Cliff K. Travis. All of the defendants except Travis have pleaded not guilty. Travis has not appeared to plead and a bench warrant has been issued for him.

B. A separate indictment for conspiracy and aiding and abetting in the sale of the four Condors was found against Heustis I. Wells, the commanding pilot on the South American flight. The defendant has not appeared to plead and a bench warrant has been issued for him.

C. Another group of four indictments based on the following allegations were found:

(1) Conspiracy to sell and sale to Bolivia of a Curtiss-Wright Falcon type plane.

(2) Conspiracy to sell and sale to Bolivia of a Curtiss-Wright Hawk type plane.

(3) Conspiracy to sell and sale to Bolivia of a second Curtiss-Wright Hawk type plane.

(4) A general indictment alleging conspiracy to sell and sale of the two Hawks and the Falcon. The defendants in this group of four indictments are: Curtiss-Wright Export Corporation, Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Company, Inc., Aircraft Export Corporation, Ralph S. Damon, John S. Allard, Clarence W. Webster, and Cliff K. Travis. All of the defendants, except Travis, have pleaded not guilty. Travis has not appeared to plead and a bench warrant has been issued for him.

D. Three separate indictments were found against Curtiss-Wright Export Corporation, Aircraft Export Corporation, John S. Allard and Clarence W. Webster for the sale of three separate shipments of airplane spare parts of the aggregate value of \$81,000 to Bolivia. The defendants have pleaded not guilty.

One general indictment treating as a whole the sale of the \$81,000 worth of spare parts just mentioned was likewise found against Curtiss-Wright Export Corporation, Aircraft Export Corporation, John S. Allard and Clarence W. Webster. The defendants have pleaded not guilty.

After the finding of the thirteen indictments just described, counsel for the Government undertook certain further steps in preparation for trial and such further steps were completed on October 1, 1938. At that time, however, it was not possible to obtain designation of a judge in the Southern District of New York to try the case because all of the judges were occupied. On November 14, 1938, Senior District Judge John C. Knox set the case down for trial in January, 1939, and assigned Judge Vincent L. Leibell as trial judge. Judge Leibell has designated January 9, 1939, as the date of trial.

2. UNITED STATES *v.* AMERICAN ARMAMENT CORPORATION, ET AL.

At the time the thirteen indictments mentioned above were returned, an indictment in three counts was returned for conspiracy to sell and sale to Bolivia of 1515 cases of aerial bombs, in violation of the joint resolution of May 28, 1934, and the President's proclamation under the resolution. The defendants in this case are: American Armament Corporation, Miranda Brothers, Inc., Alfred J. Miranda, Jr., Ignacio J. Miranda and Freeman Higgins. All of the defendants, except Higgins, have pleaded not guilty. Higgins did not appear to plead and a bench warrant was issued for him.

It is expected that this case will be tried immediately after the trial of the Curtiss-Wright cases in January, 1939.

A part of the transaction just described was the subject of an indictment found May 4, 1936, and still pending against all of the above-mentioned defendants, except Higgins. That indictment was for conspiracy to defraud the United States of and concerning its Governmental function to administer the Department of Commerce by falsely designating the country of destination of a shipment of 1515 cases of aerial bombs.

3. UNITED STATES *v.* SAMUEL J. ABELOW

This is an indictment found January 31, 1936, for perjury in an affidavit furnished to the Government in connection with the export of fifteen machine guns by Curtiss-Wright Export Corporation as above mentioned. Disposition of the case awaits disposition of the principal case.

4. ILLEGAL EXPORTATIONS TO MEXICO FOR TRANSSHIPMENT TO SPAIN

In the second annual report of the Board reference was made to a number of airplanes exported to Mexico in violation of law apparently by persons acting in the interest of the Spanish Ambassador to Mexico and apparently with the intention that they be transshipped from Mexico to Spain. Some of these planes were exported without export licenses being obtained, some were exported under licenses in which the country of destination was falsely named, and some were exported in violation of the joint resolution of January 8, 1937, prohibiting the exportation, direct or indirect, of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to Spain. Investigation by the Department of Justice indicates that twenty-two planes so exported from the United States were assembled at Veracruz for transshipment to Spain and that of these planes ten were shipped to Spain on the S. S. *Ibái* which left Veracruz in December 1937 and which was reported to have arrived in Spain in the following month. It is believed that the remainder of these planes did not leave Mexico.

On April 6, 1938, Fritz Bieler, who apparently served as the principal agent of the Spanish Ambassador to Mexico in connection with these transactions, was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury at Los Angeles and charged with violating the joint resolution of August 31, 1935, as amended, and the joint resolution of January 8, 1937. Count one stated that on or about December 5, 1936, Bieler exported and caused to be exported from the United States to the Republic of Mexico a Lockheed Orion airplane NC No. 14246, without first having

obtained a license therefor. Count two was identical with count one, but the time was December 17, 1936, and the plane was a Vultee NC No. 13744. Count three related to a Lockheed Orion plane NC No. 12223 exported on December 24, 1936. Count four related to a Breeze Low-wing monoplane NR No. 12899 exported on January 10, 1937. This case has not been brought to trial and the matter is, therefore, still pending.

These apparent violations of law by agents of the Spanish Ambassador to Mexico are still being investigated by the Department of Justice with a view to obtaining additional indictments against the guilty parties.

5. OTHER ILLEGAL EXPORTATIONS AND ATTEMPTED EXPORTATIONS TO MEXICO

In the second annual report of the Board reference was also made to two aircraft exported to Mexico without export licenses having been obtained intended for the use of an official of a Mexican State government. This official was General Saturnino Cedillo, at that time governor of the State of San Luis Potosi. These planes were utilized by General Cedillo in his revolt against the Federal Government of Mexico in May 1938, and were ultimately captured by that Government.

On May 27, 1938, Cloyd Clevenger, who apparently acted as the agent of General Cedillo in the purchase of these two planes from the Howard Aircraft Corporation of Chicago, Illinois, and who flew one of them to Mexico in violation of law, was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury at Houston, Texas, on charges of violating the joint resolution of Congress of May 1, 1937. The specific charge was that he exported and caused to be exported to Mexico airplanes without obtaining licenses from the Secretary of State. This case will be called for trial at Brownsville, Texas, on December 5, 1938.

On November 21, 1938, in the Southern District of Texas an indictment in connection with this same case was handed down against General Saturnino Cedillo, Cloyd Clevenger, Major Adolfo Pina, Howard Klein, and two Mexican pilots, one named in the indictment as Monsivais and one as John Doe. In one count of the indictments these persons were charged with conspiring to violate Title 22, Section 245b, Subsection D of the United States Code (the Neutrality Act of 1935, as amended May 1, 1937). In the second count the defendants were charged with the substantive offense, to wit, exporting and causing to be exported from the United States to the State of San Luis Potosi, Republic of Mexico, two aircraft manufactured by the Howard Aircraft Corporation, Chicago, Illinois, and bearing United States Registration Nos. NC 18282 and 18283, respectively, without first obtaining a license therefor from the Secretary of State. Ben Howard, Fred B. Novinger, and the Howard Aircraft Corporation of Chicago, Illinois, were denominated as co-conspirators in the indictment but were not indicted. This case has not been brought to trial and the matter is therefore still pending.

On January 17, 1938, R. N. Jones and Dionisio Salazar purchased 4,000 rounds of .38 caliber ammunition from the McGowan-Lyons Hardware Company, Mobile, Alabama, and Jones delivered it to members of the crew of the Venezuelan boat *Apure*. The ammunition,

which it appears was intended for shipment to Mexico, was recovered from the boat before it left the port. The United States Attorney at Mobile, Alabama, reached the conclusion that there was no basis for prosecution.

6. ILLEGAL EXPORTATIONS AND ATTEMPTED EXPORTATIONS TO HONDURAS

The second annual report of the Board noted that on November 19, 1937, the grand jury for the Southern District of Alabama convened at Mobile and returned an indictment against Willard Campbell, Bjarne Olsen, Thomas W. Murray, George Catino, Sidney Rosenberg, Alexander J. Ritchie, and William McLaughlin, charging conspiracy to smuggle arms from the United States to Honduras in violation of law. On November 22, 1937, Willard Campbell, William McLaughlin, and George Catino, were arrested on this charge, and on November 23 Bjarne Olsen was arrested on the same charge. In view of removal proceedings which are still pending in the Circuit Court of Appeals, Third Circuit, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, this case has not yet been brought to trial.

On May 6, 1938, Edgar Scott Erington was tried in the Southern District of New York being charged with the exportation of revolver cartridges to the Republic of Honduras in violation of the President's proclamation of March 22, 1924. He was found guilty and sentenced to forty-five days at the Federal Detention Headquarters, New York City.

7. ILLEGAL EXPORTATIONS AND ATTEMPTED EXPORTATIONS TO SPAIN

During the period between November 1937 and March 1938, the Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation and the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation applied for and obtained licenses for the export to the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Fort William, Ontario, Canada, of fuselages, wing panels, and tail units for approximately fifty Grumman airplanes. In applying for the licenses the applicants in each case stated that the ultimate destination of the shipments was Canada. At the end of March 1938, however, the Department of State received information that the planes to be manufactured in Canada from these parts were destined for shipment to Turkey for the use of the Turkish Government. Inquiry in Istanbul, however, revealed that the Turkish Government had ordered no planes from the Canadian Car and Foundry Company. Meanwhile, much of the material had been exported to Canada under the above-mentioned licenses and had been reshipped from Canada ostensibly to Turkey, in some cases in the form of complete aircraft, in other cases in the same unassembled form in which they were imported into Canada. The exportations from Canada were made under licenses issued by the Canadian authorities on the basis of documents presented to them by the Canadian Car and Foundry Company purporting to be signed by high officials of the Turkish Government and purporting to establish the authenticity of the order. It later developed that these documents were forgeries and that the persons responsible for them were either agents of, or acting on behalf of agents of, the Spanish Government. In this way approximately forty Grumman airplanes, part of which were in unassembled form and part of which had been assembled into

complete airplanes by the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, but all of which were manufactured in a large measure, if not wholly, from American parts, were shipped from Canada to France and thence transshipped to Spain. The question of the degree of responsibility for these violations of law of the American firms which obtained licenses for the export of these aircraft parts to Canada is now being investigated by the Department of Justice.

In December 1937, the Bellanca Aircraft Corporation made application for license to export 22 Bellanca airplanes to a Greek company in Athens for use in a civil reservist school. In view, however, of the fact that the American Legation in Athens informed the Department that the reported civil reservist school did not exist, the Department stated that it would not be able to issue an export license until our Legation in Athens had been informed by the Greek Foreign Office that the planes were for use in Greece and would not be transshipped to a third country. The Greek Government, however, informed our Legation that these planes were not intended for use in Greece but were probably destined to Spain. Therefore no export license was issued by the Department.

Several efforts were made between November 1937 and November 1938 by the American Armament Corporation to export twenty-four 37 mm guns and 120,000 rounds of ammunition for these guns to the Government of Latvia for the use of the Latvian army. Our Legation in Riga, however, was several times informed by the Latvian Government that these guns and ammunition were not intended for the Latvian army and that they were probably destined for transshipment from Latvia to Spain. The application of the American Armament Corporation for an export license was not, therefore, granted.

Early in 1938, an American manufacturer of aircraft engines and propellers made application for license to export 24 engines and 24 propellers to a Belgian company, ostensibly for installation in airplanes being built by that company for the Turkish Government. The Turkish Government, however, denied most formally that it had ordered any planes of any kind from this Belgian company. At the same time the American Embassy in Brussels reported that these engines and propellers were probably to be installed in airplanes being built by the Belgian company for shipment to Spain. In view of these facts, the Department informed the American manufacturer that it could not issue licenses naming either Belgium or Turkey as the ultimate destination of these engines and propellers.

CHAPTER VIII

LAWS AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE EXPORTATION OF TIN-PLATE SCRAP

The Act of Congress approved February 15, 1936 (Public No. 448, 74th Congress) entitled "AN ACT To provide for the protection and preservation of domestic sources of tin" provides as follows:

"AN ACT To provide for the protection and preservation of domestic sources of tin.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in the interest of national defense, it is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress and the purpose and intent of this Act to protect, preserve, and develop domestic sources of tin, to restrain the depletion of domestic reserves of tin-bearing materials, and to lessen the present costly and dangerously dependent position of the United States with respect to resources of tin.

"SEC. 2. There shall not be exported from the United States after the expiration of sixty days from the enactment of this Act any tin-plate scrap, except upon license issued by the President of the United States. The President is authorized to grant licenses upon such conditions and regulations as he may find necessary to assure in the public interest fair and equitable consideration to all producers of this commodity.

"SEC. 3. Any violations of the provisions of this Act shall be a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 or by imprisonment of not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

"Approved, February 15, 1936."

On February 16, 1936, the President issued the following Executive Order:

"EXECUTIVE ORDER

"TO PROVIDE FOR THE PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF THE
DOMESTIC SOURCES OF TIN

"WHEREAS section 2 of an act of Congress approved February 15, 1936, entitled 'AN ACT To provide for the protection and preservation of the domestic sources of tin', provides:

" 'There shall not be exported from the United States after the expiration of sixty days from the enactment of this Act any tin-plate scrap, except upon license issued by the President of the United States. The President is authorized to grant licenses upon such conditions and regulations as he may find necessary to assure in the public interest fair and equitable consideration to all producers of this commodity.'

"NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT, President of the United States, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the aforesaid act, do hereby delegate to the Secretary of State as Chairman of the National Munitions Control Board the power to grant licenses for the exportation of tin-plate scrap upon such conditions and under such regulations as he may find necessary to assure in the public interest fair and equitable consideration to all producers of this commodity, and as he may prescribe by and with the advice and consent of the Board.

"FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

"THE WHITE HOUSE,
"February 16, 1936.

"(No. 7297)"

In virtue of the authority vested in him by the Executive Order of February 16, 1936, the Acting Secretary of State, by and with the advice and consent of the National Munitions Control Board, prescribed on December 7, 1936, the following regulations:

"REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE EXPORTATION OF TIN-PLATE SCRAP

"Pursuant to the authority vested in me by Executive Order No. 7297 of February 16, 1936, I hereby prescribe, by and with the advice and consent of the National Munitions Control Board, the following regulations to govern the exportation of tin-plate scrap under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved February 15, 1936, entitled 'AN ACT To provide for the protection and preservation of the domestic sources of tin':

"(1) For the purpose of the Act the term 'tin-plate scrap' is construed, provisionally, to mean tin-plate clippings, cuttings, stampings, trimmings, skeleton sheets, and all other miscellaneous pieces of discarded tin plate, which result from (1) the manufacture of tin plate, or (2) the manufacture of tin-bearing articles from tin plate. As thus defined, the term 'tin-plate scrap' does not include tin-plate waste, tin-plate circles, tin-plate strips, tin-plate cobbles, and tin-plate scroll shear butts, when packed separately and sold as such, and when not intermingled with tin-plate scrap.

"(2) Blank forms of application for export licenses similar to that printed below will be furnished by the Secretary of State on request.

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE

United States of America

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE TO EXPORT TIN-PLATE SCRAP

(Application to be made in duplicate)

ORIGINAL

<p>----- (Insert here name of country of destination)</p>	<p>LICENSE No. ----- (For official use only)</p>
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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- (a) One duplicate application should be made for each complete shipment to any one consignee.
- (b) Applications should be typewritten, with the exception of signature which should be written in ink.
- (c) Where exact number of packages, weight, and value cannot be ascertained at the time of application, estimates should be given. Slight variations may be allowed.
- (d) Unsigned applications or applications which omit essential information called for in the numbered spaces will be returned.
- (e) Any attempt to export a commodity differing in any way from that licensed, or any alteration of a license in an attempt to export without a license, is punishable under appropriate acts of Congress.
- (f) When countersigned and impressed with the seal of the Department of State, this application becomes a license.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.

(1) Date of application _____
(2) Applicant's reference No. _____

The undersigned hereby applies for license to export the commodity described below and warrants the truth of all statements and answers herewith regarding it.

(3) Name of applicant		By	(Signature)
		Title	
(4) Consignee in foreign country	Name	Nationality	
	Address	State or Province	
	City	Country	
(5) Purchaser in foreign country	Name	Nationality	
	Address	State or Province	
	City	Country	

(6) Character of tin-plate scrap to be exported	(7) Number and type of containers	(8) Approximate weight	(9) Approximate value

- (10) The tin-plate scrap to be exported under this license was produced by:
- (Name)
- (Address)
- (11) State the specific purpose for which the material is required:
- (12) State the reason or reasons why the applicant wishes to export the tin-plate scrap referred to in this application rather than to sell it in the United States:
- (13) License to be sent to
- Name _____
Address: Street _____ City _____ State _____
Name _____
Nationality _____
- (14) Consignor in United States.
- Name _____
Address: Street _____ City _____ State _____
Nature of business _____

If partial shipments are made on this license, endorsements by the collectors of customs will be made below.

Quantity	Value	Port of exit	Date	Name of officer

License is hereby granted to the applicant mentioned herein to export from the United States of America to ----- the commodity as described and in the quantity given, on the following terms and conditions:

This license is not transferable and is *subject to revocation without notice*.

This license remains valid, unless revoked, for shipment from port of exit at any time during the calendar year in which issued. All licenses expire automatically at the close of the calendar year in which issued.

Date of license _____
(For official use only)

(When countersigned and impressed with seal of the Department of State, this application becomes a license.)

FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE:

By _____
Chief, Office of Arms and Munitions
Control

(For official use only)

“(3) The Secretary of State will issue export licenses to cover proposed shipments of tin-plate scrap to applicants who have duly filled out the above form, when in the opinion of the National Munitions Control Board the issuance of such licenses may be consistent with the purposes of the Act. Copies of the statement of the procedure adopted by the Board to govern the issuance of licenses may be obtained from the Secretary of State.

“(4) The shipper's export declaration (customs form 7525) must contain the same information in regard to the nature and the value of the tin-plate scrap to be exported as that which appears on the application for license.

"(5) Export licenses and export declarations covering tin-plate scrap must be filed with the appropriate collector of customs at least 24 hours before the proposed departure of the shipment from the United States, and, in the case of a shipment by a sea-going vessel, 24 hours before the lading of the vessel.

"These regulations shall supersede, effective January 1, 1937, the regulations prescribed on April 4, 1936.

"R. WALTON MOORE
"Acting Secretary of State"

The rules of procedure under which allotments and licenses were issued authorizing the exportation of tin-plate scrap in 1936 and 1937 appeared in the first and second annual reports of the National Munitions Control Board and, for that reason, are not set forth in this report.

The degree to which the act approved February 15, 1936, as administered by the Secretary of State under the above regulations and under the rules of procedure adopted by the National Munitions Control Board, served to reduce the quantities of tin-plate scrap exported during 1936 and 1937 is demonstrated by the following tabulation:

Tin-plate scrap exports, 1933-37

Year	Maximum quota figure authorized by the National Munitions Control Board	Allotments requested	Allotments granted	Licenses applied for	Licenses issued ¹	Actual exports
	(Long tons)	(Long tons)	(Long tons)	(Long tons)	(Long tons)	(Long tons)
1933.....						² 33,000
1934.....						² 40,000
1935.....						² 34,928
1936.....	³ 15,000	³ 91,584	³ 9,524	³ 23,383	³ 6,483	⁴ 14,375
1937.....	30,000	46,078	23,847	20,259	16,608	14,126

¹ All licenses issued named Japan as the country of destination.

² Estimated. Actual statistics not available.

³ 6 months only.

⁴ 8,825 long tons exported between January 1 and April 15, inclusive, before act became effective. Exports were prohibited between April 16 and June 30.

The following tabulation sets forth pertinent data concerning licenses which were issued between July 1, 1936, and December 31, 1937, authorizing the exportation of tin-plate scrap:

Licenses issued for the exportation of tin-plate scrap

Year	Number of licenses issued	Quantity (long tons)	Value ¹	Average value per long ton
1936.....	49	6,483	\$106,854.00	\$16.48
1937.....	108	16,608	333,187.50	20.06

¹ As indicated in applications for license.

The tabulation set forth below shows in the most accurate form obtainable the quantities of tin-plate scrap available in the United States during the years 1933 to 1937, inclusive, together with the

distribution which was made thereof as between exports and domestic consumption. There is no evidence that any tin-plate scrap was exported from the United States prior to 1933 and it may be assumed, from statements of persons familiar with the industry, that the total production prior to that year was consumed in the United States. Since no statistics are available concerning exports prior to 1935, the quantities of tin-plate scrap exported during 1933 and 1934 have necessarily been estimated.

Tin-plate scrap in the United States

Year	Esti- mated produc- tion	Imports	Total quantities avail- able in the United States	Exports	Quantities received by the do- mestic de- tinning com- panies	Percentage of total quantities available in the United States received by the domestic de- tinning com- panies
	(Long tons)	(Long tons)	(Long tons)	(Long tons)	(Long tons)	(Percent)
1933.....			196,840	¹ 33,000	163,840	83
1934.....			210,351	¹ 40,000	170,351	81
1935.....	220,219	9,185	229,404	34,928	194,476	84
1936.....	231,993	9,872	241,865	14,375	227,490	94
1937.....	251,101	12,916	264,017	14,126	249,891	95

¹ Estimated.

The two principal detinning companies in the United States are the Metal and Thermit Corporation and the Vulcan Detinning Company. The Metal and Thermit Corporation operates detinning plants at Carteret, New Jersey, East Chicago, Indiana, and South San Francisco, California. The Vulcan Detinning Company operates detinning plants at Neville Island, Pennsylvania, and Sewaren, New Jersey. The Board has, through the cooperation of these two companies, been kept currently informed concerning their detinning operations. A third company, the Johnston and Jennings Company, operates a small detinning plant at Cleveland, Ohio.

The Board's effort to establish a complete list of all producers of tin-plate scrap in the United States has been continued. Reports have been received from 265 companies operating 406 factories at which tin-plate scrap is produced. Through the cooperation of these producing companies, the Board has been able to estimate the quantities of tin-plate scrap available and to forecast with reasonable accuracy the trend of production.

During the latter part of 1937 and continuing in 1938, the domestic detinning companies have expended considerable sums of money in renovating and remodeling their plants. The necessity for these expenditures was due primarily to a falling off in the demand for tin tetrachloride which is produced by the so-called chlorine process of detinning tin-plate scrap. Because of this slackening in the demand for tin tetrachloride, considerable portions of detinning facilities were converted and new equipment installed for the production of sodium stannate by the caustic process of detinning. The domestic detinning companies have continued to produce, from both processes, metallic tin in pig form. As a part of these changes in plant facilities, the Vulcan Detinning Company reopened, in September 1937, its plant

at Sewaren, New Jersey, which had been idle, so far as detinning operations were concerned, since 1932.

As will be observed from the above tabulations, there was made available to the domestic detinning industry, in 1936, 94 percent and, in 1937, 95 percent, of the total quantities of tin-plate scrap available in the United States. Despite the fact, however, that but a small fraction of the total quantity of tin-plate scrap available has been exported, a large proportion of the tin-plate scrap which was exported was produced on the eastern seaboard, principally in the New York metropolitan area in which are located two of the country's six detinning plants. Accordingly, when the National Munitions Control Board met on December 3, 1937, to consider the adoption of rules of procedure for the calendar year 1938, it gave serious consideration to the increased domestic detinning facilities in the east and to the fact that the export of large quantities of tin-plate scrap in 1938 from this area, coupled with a generally anticipated lower production of tin-plate scrap in 1938, might seriously affect the operations of the domestic detinning industry. Therefore, in order to assure the protection to the domestic industry contemplated by the Act approved February 15, 1936, the Board decided at its December 3 meeting to limit exports in 1938 initially to 10,000 long tons. In order so to restrict exports and to distribute permissible exports among as many producers as possible, the Board, in adopting the rules of procedure for 1938, provided that allotments should not exceed 25 percent of the quantity of tin-plate scrap produced by the individual producer during the calendar year 1936. It will be noted, in this connection, that export allotments in 1937 were based on 100 percent of the individual producer's production during the calendar year 1936.

The rules of procedure governing the issuance of licenses for the exportation of tin-plate scrap during the calendar year 1938, which were prescribed by the Secretary of State on December 6, 1937, by and with the advice and consent of the National Munitions Control Board, read in full as follows:

"RULES OF PROCEDURE GOVERNING THE ISSUANCE OF LICENSES FOR
THE EXPORTATION OF TIN-PLATE SCRAP

"In furtherance of the purposes of the Act of Congress approved February 15, 1936, which, as stated therein, are:

" 'to protect, preserve, and develop domestic sources of tin, to restrain the depletion of domestic reserves of tin-bearing materials, and to lessen the present costly and dangerously dependent position of the United States with respect to resources of tin,'

and in order to assure in the public interest the fair and equitable consideration referred to in Section 2 of the Act which reads as follows:

" 'There shall not be exported from the United States after the expiration of sixty days from the enactment of this Act any tin-plate scrap, except upon license issued by the President of the United States. The President is authorized to grant licenses upon such conditions and regulations as he may find necessary

to assure in the public interest fair and equitable consideration to all producers of this commodity.'

"The Secretary of State, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in him by Executive Order No. 7297 of February 16, 1936, hereby prescribes, by and with the advice and consent of the National Munitions Control Board, the following rules of procedure to govern the issuance of licenses for the exportation of tin-plate scrap between January 1 and December 31, 1938, under the regulations governing the export of that commodity prescribed on December 7, 1936:

"(1) REQUESTS FOR ALLOTMENTS.—Each producer of tin-plate scrap who desires to export that commodity during the calendar year 1938, as well as every producer whose scrap is sold to and ultimately exported by third parties, should submit to the Secretary of State *not later than December 20, 1937*, a request for an allotment, specifying in long tons the quantity of tin-plate scrap which he desires to export or to sell for export between January 1 and December 31, 1938.

"(2) ORIGINAL ALLOTMENTS.—Allotments will be granted to producers of tin-plate scrap only and will be assigned on January 1, 1938, to producers whose applications have been submitted in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1). Allotments will be based on the individual producer's request therefor with the provision that no allotment of more than 25 long tons shall exceed in amount 25 percent of the quantity of tin-plate scrap produced by him during the calendar year 1936. Requests for allotments of 25 long tons or less may be granted in full, without reference to the quantity of tin-plate scrap produced during the calendar year 1936, provided the producer concerned presents convincing evidence, in the form of a sworn statement, establishing that he will, during the calendar year 1938, produce at least the equivalent of the allotment which he requests.

"(3) SWORN STATEMENT OF 1936 PRODUCTION.—No producer shall be eligible to receive an allotment under the provisions of paragraph (2) until the Secretary of State has received from him a sworn statement setting forth the quantity of tin-plate scrap, in long tons, produced by him during the calendar year 1936. Sworn statements submitted under the provisions of this paragraph shall include the name and address of the producer, the name and location of each factory, and the quantity of tin-plate scrap produced at each factory.

"(4) APPORTIONMENT OF TOTAL ALLOTMENTS.—In the event that it shall be necessary, in order that the quantity of tin-plate scrap to be exported during the calendar year 1938 shall not exceed the total figure to be agreed upon by the National Munitions Control Board, such total shall be apportioned among the applicants for allotments on the basis of 1936 production, with the provision that no allotment shall exceed the quantity specified in the individual producer's request therefor. If an apportionment is unnecessary, further allotments may be granted after January 1 in the order of the receipt of requests therefor until the total figure referred to has been exhausted.

"(5) ADDITIONAL ALLOTMENTS.—Provided the total of the allotments assigned prior to July 1, 1938, does not equal the total figure referred to in paragraph (4), additional allotments may be

assigned after that date to any producer whose production of tin-plate scrap during the calendar year 1937 exceeded the quantity produced by him in 1936, provided that no allotment assigned under the provisions of this paragraph shall exceed 25 percent of the difference between the individual producer's 1936 production and the quantity produced by him in 1937, and provided further that the total allotments assigned shall not exceed the maximum authorized exports referred to under paragraph (4). Allotments granted under the provisions of this paragraph will be assigned in the order of the receipt of requests therefor.

"(6) SWORN STATEMENT OF 1937 PRODUCTION.—No producer shall be eligible to receive an allotment under the provisions of paragraph (5) until the Secretary of State has received from him a sworn statement setting forth the quantity of tin-plate scrap, in long tons, produced by him during the calendar year 1937. Sworn statements submitted under the provisions of this paragraph shall include the name and address of the producer, the name and location of each factory, and the quantity of tin-plate scrap produced at each factory.

"(7) FURTHER ADDITIONAL ALLOTMENTS.—In the event that conditions then existing shall warrant such action, further additional allotments may be granted after July 1, 1938, upon such conditions as may be agreed upon by the National Munitions Control Board and announced by the Secretary of State.

"(8) FAIR AND EQUITABLE CONSIDERATION.—An allotment may be granted at any time during the calendar year 1938, without regard to previous assignments of allotments, to any producer of tin-plate scrap who presents to the National Munitions Control Board, through the Secretary of State, convincing evidence that he is not receiving the fair and equitable consideration referred to in Section 2 of the Act approved February 15, 1936. Allotments assigned under the provisions of this paragraph shall be granted in such quantities as will assure in the public interest fair and equitable consideration to the producer concerned. All applications for allotments under the provisions of this paragraph shall be accompanied by sworn statements, in quintuplicate, setting forth complete and detailed information in support thereof.

"(9) LICENSES.—No tin-plate scrap may be exported unless a license authorizing such export shall have been issued by the Secretary of State. Licenses may be issued to any producer who has been assigned an allotment or to any other person or persons authorized by such producer to export tin-plate scrap under his allotment.

"(10) LICENSES ISSUED TO PERSONS OTHER THAN PRODUCERS OF TIN-PLATE SCRAP.—Any producer who has received an allotment may, if he so desires, authorize any other person or persons to apply for license to export under his allotment tin-plate scrap produced at his factory or factories. The Department of State should be informed promptly of such authorizations when made. Persons other than producers should, in submitting applications for license, assure themselves that an allotment has been assigned covering the particular tin-plate scrap which they desire to export and they should include, either

in the application or in the transmitting letter, a statement setting forth the name and address of the factory or factories at which the tin-plate scrap was produced and the quantity produced at each factory.

"As stated in paragraph (3) of the regulations governing the exportation of tin-plate scrap, the Secretary of State will issue export licenses to cover proposed shipments of tin-plate scrap when, in the opinion of the National Munitions Control Board, the issuance of such licenses may be consistent with the purposes of the Act approved February 15, 1936. The National Munitions Control Board may revoke, cancel, or modify at any time allotments or licenses granted under the procedure herein announced and may modify this procedure whenever, in its opinion, such action is required in order to carry out the purposes of the Act."

By April 26, 1938, the total authorized quota was exhausted, allotments totalling 10,000 long tons having been assigned to 61 individual producers. Accordingly, on that date, the Secretary of State issued a statement to the press reading as follows:

"Allotments totalling 6,891 long tons of tin-plate scrap were assigned on January 1, 1938, to thirty-five producers of that commodity for export, subject to license, during the calendar year 1938, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (2) of the rules of procedure announced by the Secretary of State on December 6, 1937. Since January 1, additional allotments totalling 3,109 long tons have been assigned under the provisions of paragraph (4) of the rules of procedure. Thus, allotments totalling 10,000 long tons have now been assigned to sixty-one producers.

"The Secretary of State announces, pursuant to a decision of the National Munitions Control Board, that, until further notice, the assignment of allotments will be limited to cases arising under paragraph (8) of the rules of procedure entitled 'Fair and Equitable Consideration.' Under the provisions of that paragraph, an allotment may be assigned at any time during the calendar year 1938, without regard to previous assignments of allotments, to any producer of tin-plate scrap who presents to the National Munitions Control Board, through the Secretary of State, convincing evidence that he is not receiving the fair and equitable consideration referred to in Section 2 of the Act approved February 15, 1936. Allotments which may be assigned under the provisions of this paragraph will be granted in such quantities as will assure in the public interest fair and equitable consideration to the producer concerned. All applications for allotments under the provisions of paragraph (8) should, in accordance with the provisions of that paragraph, be accompanied by sworn statements in quintuplicate setting forth complete and detailed information in support thereof."

Following the issuance of the statement to the press quoted above, applications were received, during May and June, from thirteen producers of tin-plate scrap for allotments under the provisions of paragraph (8) of the rules of procedure entitled "Fair and Equitable Consideration." The total quantity of tin-plate scrap applied for in these applications was 5,675 long tons. Each application assigned as the reason for the request the fact that the producer concerned could obtain a much higher price for tin-plate scrap sold for export than he was able to receive for tin-plate scrap sold to the domestic

detinning companies. In the case of one producer, the differential was stated by him to be \$15.75 per ton. The basic complaint was that the domestic detinners were receiving financial benefits at the expense of the producers and that it was unfair not to assign additional allotments in order to permit the producers to take advantage of the higher export prices.

A special meeting of the National Munitions Control Board was summoned on June 20, 1938, to give consideration to this problem. It seemed obvious to the majority of the members of the Board that allotments could not be assigned under paragraph (8) of the rules of procedure to all persons who made application on the basis of this price disparity without opening the door to unlimited exports and affecting, probably disastrously, the domestic detinning industry. Moreover, the evidence available to the Board did not indicate that, due consideration being given to the currently quoted prices of tin and steel scrap, which are the basic commodities derived from the domestic treatment of tin-plate scrap, the domestic detinning companies had reduced their prices to unreasonable levels at that time. After giving thorough consideration to all phases of the situation, the Board therefore authorized the Secretary of State to reject all of these applications for allotments under paragraph (8) of the rules of procedure. This action was taken by the Secretary of State pursuant to the Board's decision.

Despite the fact that the Board did not feel that the above-mentioned price differential warranted, under the law, the issuance of export allotments under paragraph (8) to particular producers, the question arose at the Board's meeting of June 20 as to whether, in view of the higher prices available for export, fair and equitable consideration to all producers did not require in the public interest that some opportunity should be given to all producers to avail themselves of the additional revenues offered for the export sale of their tin-plate scrap. The Board reached the conclusion that, having in mind the provisions of Section 2 of the Act, some small measure of relief was necessary, and that such relief could be accorded to the producers of tin-plate scrap without adverse effect upon the domestic detinning industry. Accordingly, at its meeting of June 20, the Board increased the maximum export quota figure for the year from 10,000 long tons to 15,000 long tons in order to enable the Secretary of State to assign additional allotments under paragraph (7) of the rules of procedure. The Secretary of State, in announcing this action on June 24, prescribed the following rules of procedure to govern the issuance of these additional allotments:

"The Secretary of State announces that he has been authorized by the National Munitions Control Board to assign additional allotments to producers of tin-plate scrap under the provisions of paragraph (7) of the rules of procedure governing the issuance of licenses for the exportation of tin-plate scrap announced on December 6, 1937.

"These additional allotments will be granted to producers of tin-plate scrap only and will be assigned after July 1, 1938, in the order of the receipt of requests therefor, provided that, in the event that it shall be necessary in order that the quantity of tin-plate scrap to be exported during the calendar year 1938 shall not exceed the total figure agreed upon by the National Munitions Control Board, the available balance of such total shall be apportioned among the appli-

cants on the basis of their production during the first six months of 1938. Allotments will be based on the individual producer's request therefor with the provision that no allotment of more than twenty-five long tons shall exceed in amount twenty-five percent of the quantity of tin-plate scrap produced by him during the first six months of the calendar year 1938. It is provided further that no allotment to any one producer, including his affiliated or associated companies, shall exceed 1,000 long tons. Requests for allotments of twenty-five long tons or less may be granted in full, without reference to the quantity of tin-plate scrap produced during the first six months of 1938, provided the producer concerned presents convincing evidence, in the form of a sworn statement, establishing that he will, as far as can be foreseen, during the calendar year 1938, produce at least the equivalent of the allotment he requests in excess of the total of any allotments previously assigned to him for export during the calendar year 1938.

"No producer shall be eligible to receive an allotment under the provisions of paragraph (7) until the Secretary of State has received from him a sworn statement setting forth the quantity of tin-plate scrap, in long tons, produced by him during the first six months of the calendar year 1938. Sworn statements submitted under the provisions of this paragraph shall include the name and address of the producer, the name and location of each factory, and the quantity of tin-plate scrap produced at each factory.

"The Secretary of State's announcement to the press, No. 196 of April 26, 1938, is modified accordingly."

Allotments were assigned under the rules of procedure announced on June 24 to 44 producers. By September 29, 1938, the additional authorized quota of 5,000 long tons was exhausted and the Secretary of State issued on that date the following statement to the press:

"Allotments totalling 15,000 long tons of tin-plate scrap have been assigned since January 1, 1938, to 68 producers of that commodity for export, subject to license, during the calendar year 1938, in accordance with the provisions of the rules of procedure prescribed by the Secretary of State on December 6, 1937, and June 24, 1938.

"The Secretary of State announces that, pursuant to a decision of the National Munitions Control Board, the assignment of allotments during the remainder of the calendar year 1938 will be limited to cases arising under paragraph (8) of the rules of procedure prescribed on December 6, 1937, entitled 'Fair and Equitable Consideration.'"

174 licenses were issued, under the above-mentioned allotments, between January 1 and November 30, 1938, authorizing the exportation of 12,764 long tons of tin-plate scrap. All of these licenses named Japan as the country of destination.

As will be observed from the foregoing, there are two diametrically opposed interests concerned with the exportation of tin-plate scrap and with the manner in which exports are controlled under the Act approved February 15, 1936. The domestic detinning industry in the United States, on the one hand, has a detinning capacity which far exceeds the domestic production of tin-plate scrap, and one of the two principal detinning companies has exerted constant and vigorous pressure in an effort to persuade the Board to prohibit all exports of this commodity. Such a prohibition would, however, not only make available to the domestic detinners the five or six percent of tin-plate

scrap production which has been permitted to leave the country but would serve to give them monopoly control over the domestic price of the commodity. The producers of tin-plate scrap, on the other hand, are anxious to receive as high a price as possible for their tin-plate scrap and, when the export prices are appreciably higher than the prices obtainable in the domestic market, there is an insistent demand on the part of producers, particularly producers located in or near seaboard areas, to obtain allotments and licenses in order that they may sell their scrap at the higher prices offered for export. Approximately 25 percent of all producers come within this category of exporting producers.

The National Munitions Control Board, in administering the provisions of the Act approved February 15, 1936, has endeavored to do so in accordance with its understanding of the intent and purpose of the Act. The Board has proceeded on the theory that the Act was passed in the interest of the national defense, that it was the intent of Congress, in enacting this legislation, to assure, in the interest of national defense, the continued operation of the detinning plants in this country, and that this purpose was to be accomplished by assuring, within the limitations of available supply, the retention in the United States of supplies of tin-plate scrap adequate to guarantee the continued healthy operation and, if warranted, the expansion, of the detinning plants. This purpose was to be pursued, according to the Board's interpretation of the Act, by means of an export licensing system which would assure in the public interest fair and equitable consideration to all producers of tin-plate scrap. The Board has endeavored to accomplish this purpose by a system under which allotments have been assigned to producers of tin-plate scrap on the basis of their production in previous years and export licenses have been issued under those allotments. A maximum export quota has been fixed each year in order to assure that adequate supplies of tin-plate scrap would remain in this country. As a result, whereas the domestic detinners received in 1934 and 1935 but 81 and 84 percent, respectively, of the total quantities of tin-plate scrap available in the United States, these percentages were increased to 94 percent in 1936 and to 95 percent in 1937, and the domestic detinning industry has received annually, since the passage of the above-mentioned Act, more tin-plate scrap than ever before in its history (unless larger quantities were received during the World War for which years statistics are not available to the Board, the Board's figures going back to 1921 only). Furthermore, the financial statements of the domestic detinners, describing their operations during the years since the act of February 15, 1936, has been in effect, make it clear that during this period these companies have been and continue to be in a very prosperous state and that the export of small quantities of tin-plate scrap can in no way be said to have threatened their financial stability.

Section 2 of the act provides that licenses shall be granted upon such conditions and regulations as may be found necessary to assure in the public interest fair and equitable consideration to all producers of tin-plate scrap. The Board is of the opinion that the system adopted by it assures this fair and equitable consideration to all producers and, at the same time, accomplishes the intent and purpose of the act. Special provision has been made under which any producer of tin-plate scrap who presents to the National Munitions Control Board,

through the Secretary of State, convincing evidence that he individually is not receiving the fair and equitable consideration referred to in section 2 of the act may obtain at any time, without regard to previous assignments of allotments, an allotment of tin-plate scrap in such quantity as will assure in the public interest fair and equitable consideration to the producer concerned. It may be added at this point that no such convincing evidence has been received by the Board and that no allotment has been granted to any producer on the ground that he individually was being discriminated against by the domestic detinners.

There have been a number of popular misconceptions in regard to the scope of the act of February 15, 1936. An impression has gained wide currency that its object was, in the interest of the national defense, to retain tin and tin-bearing materials in the United States. This, of course, is not the case. The sole contribution which the act makes to the national defense is that it assures to the detinning industry a continuous supply of the particular raw material, tin-plate scrap, with which that industry deals, in order that the industry may be kept in a healthy state and be available as a domestic source of tin in a time of national emergency. Actually, there is no restriction on the export of tin recovered by the domestic detinners in their detinning operations, on the export of pure tin of any kind, of tin plate, or of any tin-bearing materials other than tin-plate scrap. The 14,126 long tons of tin-plate scrap exported by authority of the Board during 1937 contained only an estimated 200 long tons of tin. During that same year there were exported more than 6,000 long tons of tin in the form of pig tin, tin concentrates, tin plate,terne plate, taggers tin, tin-plate cobbles, and tin-plate waste waste. No authority exists to restrict or control exports of tin in any of these forms. The inconsequential character of the 200 tons of tin which were exported in 1937 in the form of tin-plate scrap is brought out in sharp relief when it is remembered that 88,115 long tons of tin were imported for consumption during that year and that over 6,000 long tons were exported in forms other than tin-plate scrap. It should also be noted that during 1937 12,916 long tons of tin-plate scrap were imported into the United States, an amount almost equal to the 14,126 long tons which were exported.

The Board believes that the purposes of the Act of February 15, 1936, have been and are being accomplished under the act as it has been administered since its passage. No method of administration can, however, because of the conflicting interests referred to above, satisfy completely all of the interested parties, each of which desires a modification of the system of administration in its own favor. A number of individual members of Congress, moreover, have recently expressed to the Board their views concerning a proper administration of the Act. In view of these considerations, should the Congress itself wish to furnish the Board a more specific directive as to the method by which it desires the act approved February 15, 1936, to be administered, the Board would be pleased to receive this directive. Such a directive would be of great assistance to the Board in determining more precisely the will of Congress in regard to the administration of this act. The Secretary of State, moreover, as Executive officer of the Board, would be happy to make available to the Congress

at any time the voluminous material and data in regard to the entire question of the control of the export of tin-plate scrap which he has assembled during the years in which the Board has been concerned with the administration of this act.

In addition, the Board recommends the enactment of legislation similar to that proposed in H. R. 5408, 75th Congress, first session. Legislation of this nature which would amend the act approved February 15, 1936, to include within its terms all territories and possessions subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, except the Canal Zone and the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, would meet the recommendations contained in the Board's first and second annual reports.

CHAPTER IX

LAWS AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE EXPORTATION OF HELIUM GAS

The act (Public No. 411—75th Congress, First Session) entitled “AN ACT Authorizing the conservation, production, exploitation, and sale of helium gas, a mineral resource pertaining to the national defense and to the development of commercial aeronautics, authorizing the acquisition, by purchase or otherwise, by the United States, of properties for the production of helium gas, and for other purposes” was approved by the President on September 1, 1937. Section 4 of this act contains the following provision:

“The National Munitions Control Board shall include in its annual report to the Congress full information concerning the licenses issued hereunder, together with such information and data collected by the Board as may be considered of value in the determination of questions related to the exportation of helium gas.”

At their meeting on September 3, 1937, referred to in chapter I of the Second Annual Report of the National Munitions Control Board, the members of the Board and the Secretary of the Interior approved the following regulations governing the exportation of helium gas under the provisions of section 3 (b) and section 4 of the above-mentioned act:

“Section 3 of the Act of September 1, 1937 (Public No. 411—75th Congress—First Session), entitled ‘AN ACT Authorizing the conservation, production, exploitation, and sale of helium gas, a mineral resource pertaining to the national defense and to the development of commercial aeronautics, authorizing the acquisition, by purchase or otherwise, by the United States of properties for the production of helium gas, and for other purposes,’ provides in part as follows:

“(b) That helium not needed for Government use may be produced and sold upon payment in advance in quantities and under regulations approved by the President, for medical, scientific, and commercial use, except that helium may be sold for the inflation of only such airships as operate in or between the United States and its Territories and possessions, or between the United States or its territories and possessions and foreign countries: *Provided*, That no helium shall be sold for the inflation of any airship operating between two foreign countries notwithstanding such airship may also touch at some point in the United States:’

“Section 4 of the Act provides as follows:

“‘SEC. 4. No helium gas shall be exported from the United States, or from its Territories and possessions, until after application has been made to the Secretary of State, and a license

authorizing said exportation has been obtained from him on the joint recommendation of all of the members of the National Munitions Control Board and the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That, under regulations governing exportation of helium approved by the National Munitions Control Board and the Secretary of the Interior, export shipments of quantities of helium that are not of military importance as defined in said regulations, and which do not exceed a maximum to be specified therein, may be made under license granted by the Secretary of State without such specific recommendation. Such regulations shall not permit accumulations of helium in quantities of military importance in any foreign country, nor the exportation of helium to countries named in proclamations of the President issued pursuant to section 1 (a) or (c) of the Neutrality Act of May 1, 1937 (Public Resolution Numbered 27 of the Seventy-fifth Congress) while such proclamations are in effect, and shall require exporters to submit a sworn statement to the Secretary of State showing the quantity, destination, consignee, and intended use of each proposed exportation.

“Any person violating any of the provisions of this section or of the regulations made pursuant hereto, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and the Federal courts of the United States are hereby granted jurisdiction to try and determine all questions arising under this section.

“The National Munitions Control Board shall include in its Annual Report to the Congress full information concerning the licenses issued hereunder, together with such information and data collected by the Board as may be considered of value in the determination of questions related to the exportation of helium gas.”

“Under the authority of the aforementioned provisions of law and in pursuance thereof, the Secretary of State hereby prescribes and promulgates, with the approval of the National Munitions Control Board and the Secretary of the Interior, the following regulations governing the export of helium gas:

“(1) Wherever the word helium is used in these regulations, it shall be understood to mean ‘contained helium’ at standard atmospheric pressure (14.7 pounds per square inch) and 70° Fahrenheit. The expression ‘contained helium’ means the actual quantity of the element, helium, (i. e. 100 percent pure helium) present in a mixture of helium and other gases. Purity determinations shall be made by usually recognized methods.

“(2) Applications for license to export helium gas shall be submitted to the Secretary of State on forms similar to that printed below, copies of which will be furnished by the Secretary of State on request. Each application must be signed and sworn to in the presence of a notary public before it is transmitted to the Secretary of State. All applications must be submitted in duplicate.

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE

United States of America

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE TO EXPORT HELIUM GAS

(Application to be made in duplicate)

(Insert here name of country of destination)	(For official use only)
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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- (a) One duplicate application should be made for each complete shipment to any one consignee.
- (b) Applications should be typewritten, with the exception of signature which should be written in ink.
- (c) Where exact number of containers, weight and value cannot be ascertained at the time of application, estimates should be given. Slight variations may be allowed.
- (d) Shipments should be described in terms of cubic feet.
- (e) Applications not executed under oath, unsigned applications, and applications which omit essential information requested in the numbered spaces will be returned.
- (f) Any attempt to export a commodity differing in any way from that licensed, or any alteration of a license in an attempt to export without a license, is punishable under appropriate acts of Congress.
- (g) When countersigned and impressed with the seal of the Department of State, this application becomes a license.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C.(1) Date of application
(2) Applicant's reference No.

The undersigned hereby applies for license to export the commodity described above and swears to (affirms) the truth of all statements and answers herein set forth.

(3) Name of applicant
Address

(4) Consignee in foreign country ---	{	Name	Nationality
		Address { Street	State or Province
(5) Purchaser in foreign country ---	{	Name	Nationality
		Address { Street	State or Province
		City	Country

(6) Quantity of helium gas to be exported	(7) Number and type of containers	(8) Approximate weight	(9) Approximate value
(100% helium at 14.7 pounds; 70° F.)-----			

(10) State fully the specific purpose for which the helium gas is required:

(11) License to be sent to {Name ----- City ----- State -----
 {Address: Street -----

(12) Consignor in United States {Name ----- Nationality -----
 {Address: Street ----- City ----- State -----

(Signature of applicant)

(If the applicant is a partnership, company, association, or corporation, the signature shall be that of its duly authorized representative.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me at -----, this ----- day of -----, 19 ----

(SEAL)

(Notary Public)

submitted to the Secretary of State in the form of an affidavit, subscribed and sworn to before a notary public. Such requests shall identify and describe the aircraft for use in which the helium gas is intended and shall include, for the consideration of the National Munitions Control Board and the Secretary of the Interior, full information in regard to the proposed schedule of operations of the aircraft for the period to which the allotments are to apply. Requests for allotments shall also be accompanied by evidence showing that reasonable safeguards have been adopted to insure that there shall be no unnecessary waste of the helium gas desired and evidence to rebut the presumption that the quantity stated therein should be considered of military importance. An estimate of the rate at which the helium gas is to be exported shall be included in all requests for allotments.

"(8) Succeeding requests for allotments under paragraphs (6) and (7) hereof shall indicate the manner of disposal of the helium gas obtained under the allotment preceding that requested.

"(9) Applications for license to export helium gas under allotments in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs (6) and (7) hereof shall be made to the Secretary of State and shall include information which will adequately identify the aircraft for use in which the helium gas is intended. Such identification shall be the same as that used in the request for the allotment under which application is being made.

"(10) Helium gas leaving the United States when used for or intended for the inflation of an aircraft will not be considered as exported within the meaning of Section 4 of the Act when it is the intention of the owner of the aircraft that it shall remain under American registry and shall be commanded by a duly certificated United States airman during the entire period of its sojourn abroad, and when there is no intention on the part of the owner of the aircraft to dispose of the helium gas in any foreign country.

"(11) The shipper's export declaration (Customs form 7525) or such other document as the Bureau of Customs may require must contain the same information in regard to the quantity and value of the helium gas as that which appears on the application for license.

"(12) Export licenses and export declarations, or other documents required by the Bureau of Customs, concerning helium gas must be filed with the appropriate collector of customs at least 24 hours before the proposed departure of the shipment from the United States, and, in the case of a shipment by a seagoing vessel, 24 hours before the lading of the helium gas."

The table printed on page 109 contains a summary of the essential information and data in regard to the licenses which have been issued during the period December 1, 1937, to November 30, 1938, inclusive, authorizing the exportation of helium gas under the provisions of the act approved on September 1, 1937, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto. With the exception of the one license mentioned below, these figures represent licenses which have been issued authorizing exports of helium gas for medical, scientific, and commercial use other than aeronautical operations.

As stated in the Board's second annual report to the Congress, dated December 1, 1937, an allotment of 17,900,000 cubic feet of helium gas was, on the joint and unanimous recommendation in writing of all of the members of the National Munitions Control Board and the Secre-

tary of the Interior, granted on November 23, 1937, to American Zeppelin Transport, Incorporated, New York, New York, as agent for Deutsche Zeppelin Reederei, G. m. b. H., Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. This allotment, granted in accordance with the provisions of the act of September 1, 1937, and regulations issued pursuant thereto in respect to the exportation of helium gas for use in commercial or scientific aircraft operations, authorized the issuance of licenses by the Secretary of State during the period of one year succeeding November 1, 1937, in accordance with a schedule of exports which was submitted with the request for an allotment.

Under the allotment referred to above, a license authorizing the exportation of 2,600,000 cubic feet of helium gas to Germany was issued to American Zeppelin Transport, Incorporated, on January 31, 1938. However, the subsequent negotiations between the American agent of the German Zeppelin Transport Company and the Secretary of the Interior for the purchase of helium failed to reach a successful conclusion and the Secretary of the Interior, with whom rests the sole responsibility for the sale of helium under the terms of the Act of September 1, 1937, has now communicated to American Zeppelin Transport, Incorporated, his refusal to comply with the request of Deutsche Zeppelin Reederei, G. m. b. H., for permission to purchase from this Government the helium gas described in the allotment. The export license referred to above was, therefore, not used by the licensee and the allotment under which it was issued expired by its own terms on November 1, 1938.

The National Munitions Control Board takes this opportunity to reiterate its position in regard to the proposed amendment of the present helium legislation in respect to the export of helium gas to and from the Philippine Islands, which was set forth in the Board's second annual report as follows:

"Section 4 of the act of September 1, 1937 provides in part as follows:

"'No helium gas shall be exported from the United States, or from its Territories and possessions, until after application has been made to the Secretary of State, and a license authorizing said exportation has been obtained from him on the joint recommendation of all of the members of the National Munitions Control Board and the Secretary of the Interior.'

"It is extremely doubtful, in the opinion of the Board, whether the provision quoted above, which covers exports from the United States, or from its territories and possessions, confers any authority to control the shipment of helium gas from the United States to the Philippine Islands or from the Philippine Islands to foreign countries. If this interpretation of the act is correct, it is obvious that the purposes of the act could be defeated and the administration thereof rendered totally ineffective by the shipment of helium gas from the United States to the Philippine Islands and the reshipment thence to foreign countries.

"In order to remedy this situation, the Board suggests that the Congress may wish to amend the act approved September 1, 1937, in such a way that for the purposes thereof the commonwealth of the Philippine Islands shall be considered a foreign country."

The Secretary of State is prepared to submit a bill embodying the above recommendation of the Board if the appropriate committees of the Congress desire him to do so.

Licenses issued for the exportation of helium gas during the period December 1, 1937, to November 30, 1938, inclusive

License No.	Date of issuance	Applicant	Purchaser in foreign country	Country of destination	Quantity in cubic feet	Total value
10	Dec. 2 1938	The Girdler Corporation	The Royal Society Mond Laboratory, University of Cambridge.	Great Britain	400	\$50.00
1	Jan. 3	The Girdler Corporation	The Clarendon Laboratory, Oxford University Museum	Great Britain	200	25.00
2	Jan. 4	The Ohio Chemical & Manufacturing Co.	Toronto General Hospital	Canada	9.9	2.96
3	Jan. 12	The Linde Air Products Co.	The British Oxygen Company	Great Britain	1,800	225.00
4	Jan. 31	American Zeppelin Transport Inc.	Deutsche Zeppelin Reederei, G. m. b. H.	Germany	2,600,000	28,080.00
5	Mar. 21	The Linde Air Products Co.	Mr. Masanari Ushiyama (Continental Trading Co.)	Japan	0.353	70.00
6	Mar. 23	The Linde Air Products Co.	Neon Products, S. de R. L.	Mexico	0.012355	2.80
7	Apr. 7	The Linde Air Products Co.	Canadian Mercolite, Ltd.	Canada	.1059	22.50
8	Apr. 20	Stuart Oxygen Company	Neon Products of Western Canada, Ltd.	Canada	200	35.00
9	May 3	Chicago Vacuum Equipment Co.	Kane, Mochizuki and Company	Japan	1	193.20
10	May 6	The Ohio Chemical & Manufacturing Co.	The Clarendon Laboratory, University Museum	Great Britain	200	30.00
11	May 19	The Ohio Chemical & Manufacturing Co.	Laboratoire Des Basses Temperatures	France	388	60.00
12	May 25	The Ohio Chemical & Manufacturing Co.	Dalhousie University	Canada	2	6.50
13	June 9	The Ohio Chemical & Manufacturing Co.	The Oxygen Company of Canada, Ltd.	Canada	776	40.00
14	June 11	The Ohio Chemical & Manufacturing Co.	Hospital for Sick Children	Canada	9.9	2.60
15	June 15	The Linde Air Products Co.	The O. H. Johns Glass Co., Ltd.	Canada	.0706	12.00
16	June 20	The Ohio Chemical & Manufacturing Co.	Freixas y Compania	Argentina	12	4.00
17	June 25	The Ohio Chemical & Manufacturing Co.	Griesogen-Griesheimer Autogen-G. m. b. H.	Germany	3,240	400.00
18	June 30	The Linde Air Products Co.	Tokio Neon Kabushiki Kaisha	Japan	0.0353	7.00
19	July 7	The Ohio Chemical & Manufacturing Co.	Horacio Silva Perez	Venezuela	19.8	17.20
20	July 28	The Ohio Chemical & Manufacturing Co.	University College	Ireland	5	2.00
21	July 30	Chicago Vacuum Equipment Co.	Japan Lamp Industrial Co.	Japan	1	193.20
22	Aug. 9	The Linde Air Products Co.	Domingo Savignano y Cia	Argentina	0.0706	13.00
23	Aug. 15	Chicago Vacuum Equipment Co.	Y. Takata	Japan	1	193.20
24	Aug. 15	Chicago Vacuum Equipment Co.	N. Kuroda	Japan	1	193.20
25	Aug. 15	Chicago Vacuum Equipment Co.	M. Yaguchi	Japan	1	193.20
26	Sept. 12	The Linde Air Products Co.	Claude Neon Lights of N. Z., Ltd.	New Zealand	1.41	280.00
27	Sept. 23	The Linde Air Products Co.	E. L. Ruddy Co., Limited	Canada	.2118	36.00
28	Oct. 5	The Ohio Chemical & Manufacturing Co.	The Clarendon Laboratory	Great Britain	200	30.00
29	Oct. 14	The Linde Air Products Co.	Canadian Mercolite, Ltd.	Canada	.0706	18.40
30	Oct. 14	The Ohio Chemical & Manufacturing Co.	University of Copenhagen	Denmark	196	16.00
31	Nov. 4	The Linde Air Products Co.	Enrique Toriello Hnos	Guatemala	0.0353	6.75
32	Nov. 8	The Anglo American Purchasing Co., Inc.	Trinidad Leaseholds, Ltd.	Trinidad	0.0353	6.75
33	Nov. 28	The Ohio Chemical & Manufacturing Co.	The Clarendon Laboratory, University Museum	Great Britain	200	30.00
		Totals			2,607,866.010755	30,497.46

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